

The Literary Digest

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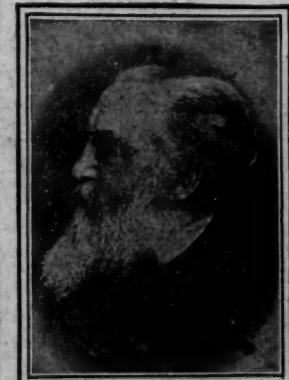
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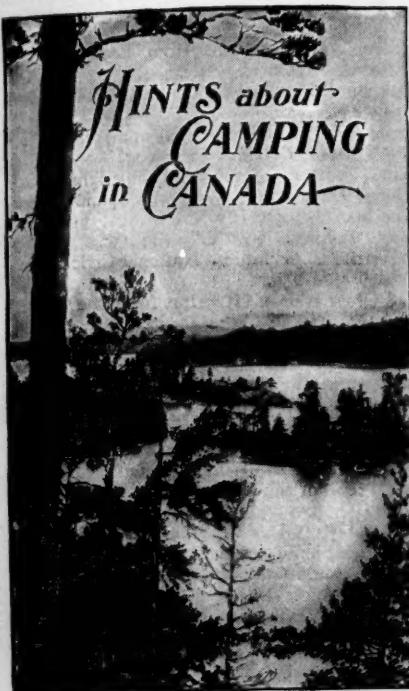
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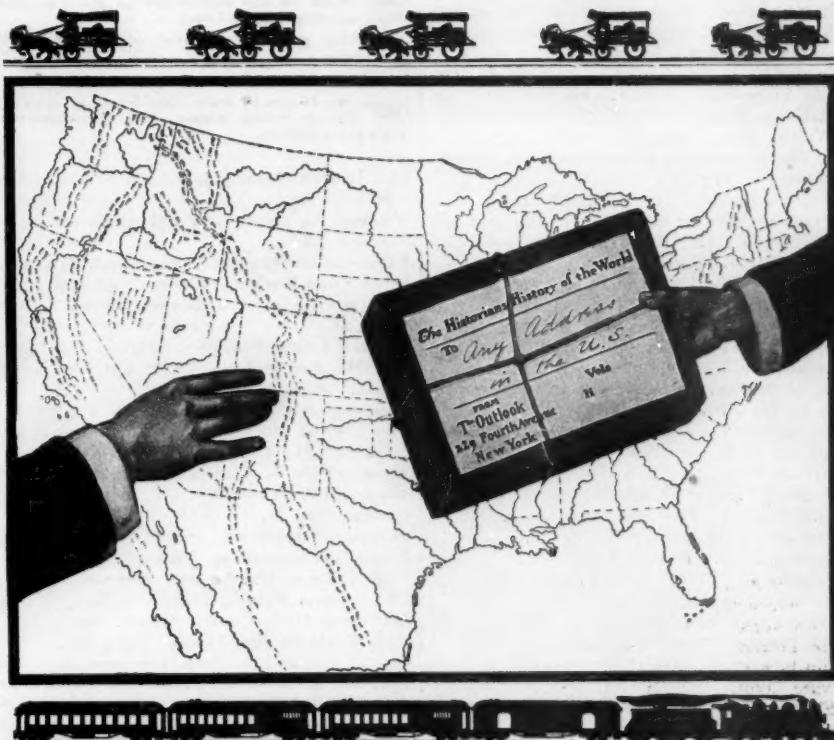
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LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.

The index of Vol. XXVIII. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about July 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A SITUATION that is declared to be without parallel in American politics developed at St. Louis on July 9, when Judge Alton B. Parker, the Presidential nominee, sent his already famous message to the Democratic convention, declaring his belief that the gold standard in this country is "firmly and irrevocably established," and practically compelling the convention to accept his leadership on this basis. The train of events which led to this startling *dénouement* is described in a *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) editorial as follows:

"A declaration recognizing the permanency of the gold standard and asserting that it was no longer open to question had been offered among the material submitted to the Committee on Resolutions. The subcommittee inserted this declaration in the provisional draft. Mr. Bryan, after an all-night struggle, was able to secure its rejection in the full committee by a vote of 35 to 15. The platform without this plank was then read to a bedraggled and weary convention anxious to get away from St. Louis, and it was adopted without debate. Thereupon Judge Parker sends to one of his representatives in St. Louis this telegram, which was read in the convention:

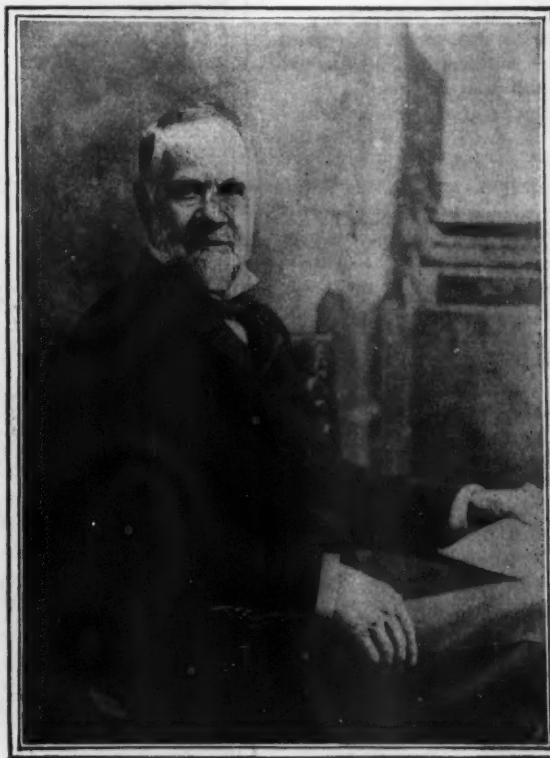
"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably estab-

lished and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention today shall be ratified by the people.

"As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment."

"ALTON B. PARKER."

"Senator Tillman denounced this as an attempt to dictate to the convention. Mr. Bryan, ill and feeble, was so startled by the news



EX-SENATOR HENRY G. DAVIS, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Democratic nominee for Vice-President.

of Judge Parker's telegram that against the orders of his physician he left his bed and uttered in the convention an angry protest against the statement that had been drafted to be sent to Judge Parker as the convention's reply to his declaration of principle. He declared that the sending of this telegram of reply to Judge Parker would be in act and effect a declaration on the gold-standard side, a matter as to which Mr. Bryan is certainly good authority. Yet the convention then and there, by a vote of 774 to a vote of 191, sanctioned this telegram to Judge Parker, and ordered it to be sent:

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard, because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

The significance of the interchange of messages between Judge Parker and the convention is variously estimated by the press, but the opinion most generally voiced, by Republican as well as by Democratic organs, is that the omission of the "gold plank" from the Democratic platform, in the first place, was a grave political blunder, and that Judge Parker's subsequent action was inspired

by motives of political expediency as well as of personal integrity. Says the *New York Tribune* (Rep.):

"The situation which confronted Judge Parker on Saturday was this: He had been nominated on a platform which, with a cowardly folly characteristic of the party in general and Hill in particular, made no allusion whatsoever to the financial question, and therefore left unrecanted the fatal heresy of 1896 and 1900. He knew that unless he did something to offset that omission the indispensable electoral votes of New York were lost in advance. If he took the bold step of declaring his personal adherence to the gold standard, there was a strong probability that a distracted and exhausted convention would consent to keep him as its candidate and let him convert a certainty of defeat into a remote possibility of victory. If, on the other hand, his opponents, in their resentment, should persuade the convention to drop him and make another nomination, he would escape all the burdens of a hopeless campaign and remain Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. It seems to be necessary to say, as respectfully as may be, that Judge Parker played a shrewd game of politics. By maintaining his own silence and permitting his accredited agents to create an erroneous impression of perfect docility on his part, he secured an otherwise improbable, if not impossible, nomination, then made a spirited offer of withdrawal, which was virtually certain to be declined, and thus gained for himself an advantage of position which he could not do without, but which the convention never intended him to have."

The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind. Dem.), on the other hand, declares that the course pursued by Judge Parker brings him before the country as "a man of clear convictions, prompt action, and heroic courage"; and the *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.) says:

"His integrity, promptitude, and courage sustain the conception which the party had of its nominee. Mr. Bryan's quibbling falls harmless at his feet. It can not now be said, as it would have been said, except for this incident, that the face of Parker is but a mask to conceal the features of Bryan. It can not be man's man.

"His stand for honor and truth will win him thousands of hearts among those men of the West and South who yet believe in free silver. It will win tens of thousands of the independent voters of the North and East, who stickle for gold. It will not cost him a State. It ought to enable him to carry the doubtful States. It ought, in a word, to insure the election of the ticket."

The *New York American* (Dem.), however, takes the view that the Democratic party was "needlessly humiliated" by Judge Parker's message. It says further:

"The 'silver question' is dead, and everybody knows it quite as

well as does Judge Parker. Practically, therefore, his sensational advocacy of the gold standard is not important, so far as the country's financial policy is concerned. Were he a silver man and in the President's chair he could do nothing to disturb the gold standard. He would have to face a hostile Senate.

"It was the manner and the circumstances of the declaration which were criticized.

"The Democratic candidate for President, unhappily, will be accused of having acted in pursuance of a bargain made with Wall Street by August Belmont. It will be said that Belmont engaged to secure the insertion of a gold plank in the platform, and that when he and his coworkers failed in this, Judge Parker was besought to do the next best thing and personally pledge himself.

"The silence of the platform on the monetary standard **WAS NOT THE ONLY OMISSION OF MOMENT**. The income-tax plank, proposed in committee, was likewise rejected. Judge Parker could have met in advance the insinuation that he is too friendly to the 'money power' had he accompanied his gold telegram with a plea for the income tax. . . .

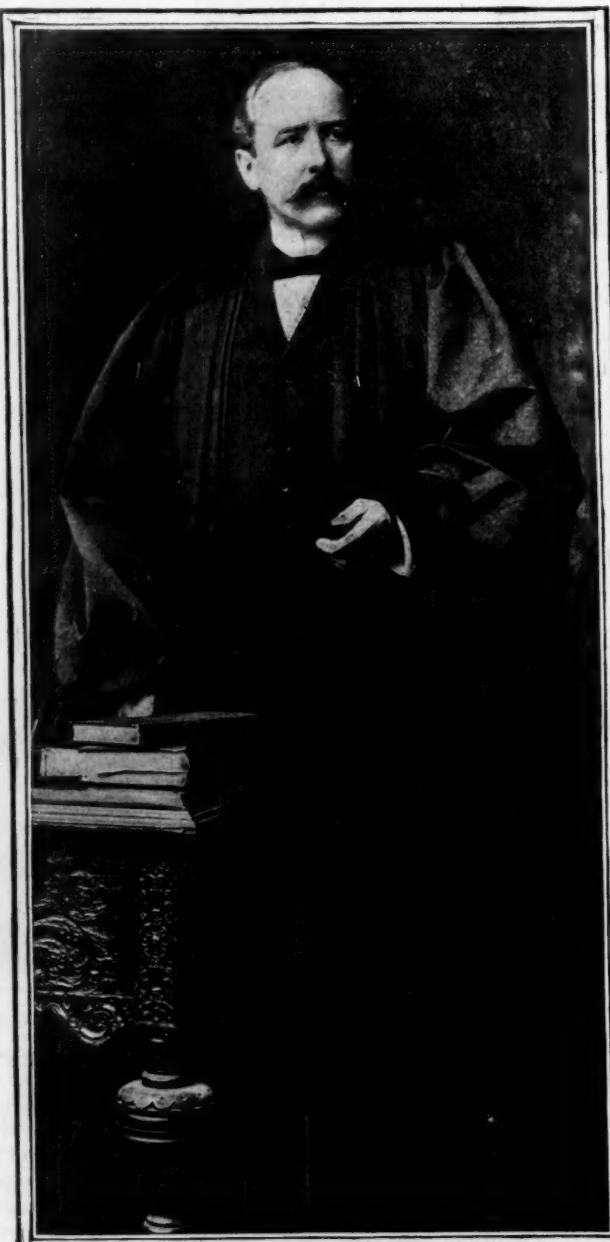
"Judge Parker missed a noble opportunity to do his party and himself great service when he did not join a declaration for this Democratic tax to his declaration for the gold standard. Let us hope that in his letter of acceptance he will not ignore it. He will be at perfect liberty to deal with it, for the convention, by its response to his gold telegram, virtually conceded to him the privilege of rewriting its platform."

The much-discussed "gold plank" reads as follows: "The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding two thousand million dollars to the world's supply, of which seven hundred million falls to the share of the United States, have contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention." Its rejection was the result of an all-night's session of the Resolutions Committee, attended by many dramatic features. According to press despatches:

When this particular plank was reached, a vigorous assault was made upon it, which was maintained for hours. In the hope of preserving the plank, its advocates had it passed over several times for the consideration of other subjects, but instead of promoting the desired object this course increased the difficulties and raised issues that really strengthened the opposition.

The income tax, the coinage of subsidiary coins from the silver dollars stored in the treasury, and which can not be forced into circulation, governmental ownership of public utilities, and equally radical measures were brought forward and advocated by Mr. Bryan, ex-Senator Pettigrew, and others of the committee; and thus the struggle was maintained all through the night with no disposition on either side to yield.

An agreement was finally reached which involved a compromise



CHIEF-JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER, OF THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.
Democratic nominee for President.



DAVID B. HILL.

WILLIAM J. STONE.

W. J. BRYAN.

BENJ. R. TILLMAN.

CHARLES F. MURPHY.

CARICATURES OF CONVENTION CELEBRITIES.

Courtesy of the Philadelphia *North American*.

on both sides. By a vote of 35 to 15 a resolution was passed providing for the elimination of the money plank and the abandonment of the income tax.

On the platform, as a whole, the New York *American* (Dem.) has this to say:

"The platform adopted by the St. Louis convention, in its main features, will be satisfactory to the Democracy—the real Democracy.

"It takes a straightforward position respecting the trusts—demanding the enforcement of the laws now upon the statute books and such further legislation for their control as experience shall show to be necessary. . . Carried into effect by a Democratic President and Attorney-General, the St. Louis declaration would put an end to the monopolies which prey upon the people, corrupt politics and government, and menace national prosperity.

"Upon the tariff the platform is satisfactory. It calls for revision 'by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses.' This revision, it is set forth, should not be hasty, but undertaken with consideration for existing conditions, 'however wrongfully, mistakenly, or unjustly brought about.' Nevertheless there should be such reduction upon trust-produced articles as will subject them to competition and end the outrage of charging less abroad than at home for American-made goods. The principle of a tariff for revenue, as the ideal, is adhered to.

"The pledge to construct the Panama Canal, while deplored and condemning the methods by which the route has been acquired; the demand for Congressional investigation of the departments; the indorsement of the new-lands irrigation act; the demand for the 'open door' without unnecessary entanglements in Oriental and European affairs; the condemnation of arbitrary government; the insistence upon equality of treatment of our citizens abroad without distinction of race or creed; the condemnation of ship subsidies—all these are Democratic.

"There are some serious omissions from the platform which are sure to receive sharp attention, but on the great issues it is a much better, a much more Demo-

catic deliverance than it was feared, and with reason, could be got from the national convention of 1904."

Judge Parker was nominated for President on the first ballot. He received 658 votes on the earliest roll-call, which resulted as follows:

Parker.....	658	Gorman.....	3
Hearst.....	200	McClellan.....	3
Cockrell.....	42	Miles.....	3
Olney.....	38	Towne.....	2
Wall.....	30	Coler.....	1
Gray.....	12		
Williams.....	8	Total.....	1,000

Idaho, Nevada, Delaware, and West Virginia transferred their votes to the winning candidate, who was thereupon nominated by acclamation.

Henry G. Davis, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, received 652 votes on the first ballot and was also nominated by acclamation. Says the New York *World* (Dem.):

"Vice-Presidential lightning rarely strikes in the expected place, and the nomination of former Senator Davis, of West Virginia, by the St. Louis convention must have been almost as much of a surprise to the delegates themselves as to the country.

"The chief criticism that will be urged against the action of the convention rests on the age of the candidate. Mr. Davis will be eighty-one years old on November 16. But this is less serious than it was before the Presidential succession was shifted to the cabinet.

"For all his years, however, Mr. Davis is a vigorous, active man, who has had a wide experience in public affairs and has won a brilliant industrial success by his own efforts.

"Mr. Davis has not only served with distinction in the West Virginia legislature, but he has served two terms in the United States Senate and declined a third. He has been a delegate to seven Democratic national conventions. He was a war Democrat. He has always been a good Democrat, and he lives in a doubtful State.

"These are qualifications that in the circumstances more than offset the disadvantage of exceptional age. And surely an octo-



FOR THE BELMONT STABLES.

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

genarian who could go through the St. Louis convention has reservoirs of vitality that are not in danger of immediate exhaustion."

Southern Influence at the Convention.—"The undeniable aptitude of Southern Democrats for an actual leadership in political work was again illustrated at the St. Louis convention. Altho the Southern States contribute so largely to the column of Democratic electoral votes that without their solid support the battle would be without chance of success, the Democratic vote of the South is, numerically, less than that of the States either of the West or the East.

"Notwithstanding this numerical disparity, such is the aptitude for politics of Southern men that at the recent convention they took a front rank and practically dominated the work of the convention. It was called to order by Jones, of Arkansas. Williams, of Mississippi, was its temporary chairman. The important committee on resolutions had as its chairman Daniel, of Virginia. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, was chairman of the committee on permanent organization, and Head, of Tennessee, of the committee on credentials.

"When, on Friday, the work of the convention was delayed by the failure of the committee on resolutions to report, this was the committee sent by the convention to secure a report: James, of Kentucky, Bell, of Texas, and Clayton, of Alabama. The nominating speech for Judge Parker was made by Mr. Littleton, of this city [New York], but a native and former resident of Tennessee; and one of the strongest of Democrats in the convention in consistent advocacy of a sound and sane money plank in the platform was Ryan, of Virginia, now also a resident of New York."—*The New York Sun* (Rep.).

An Independent Tribute to Judge Parker.—"Mr. Parker is not the candidate that *The Republican* would have liked to have had nominated by the Democrats, and his policy of utter abstinenace from the expression of his views on public questions did not commend itself as altogether wise. Yet the man is now to be considered as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. The absolute purity of his private life, his unblemished personal character, his simple, unaffected family and social relations—these reach the highest standards which the American people have set for their chief magistrates. Judge Parker is also, in many important respects, well fitted to be the head of the republic. But fifty-three years of age, he is in the full vigor of body and mind, entirely capable of sustaining the heavy physical burden of the Presidential office. His intellectual capacity, as tested by his career as chief justice of the New York Court of Appeals, is undoubted. No state court ranks higher than Judge Parker's, and it is the testimony of lawyers who know the facts that that court has been run in a highly efficient manner on its administrative side.

The docket has been kept free from clogging, decisions have been handed down in due season. This reveals executive capacity on the part of the Chief Justice.

"In personal intercourse Judge Parker, according to all accounts, is a kindly, tactful man and well adapted to dealing with all sorts of men. Not the least valuable characteristic of the man as the Democratic candidate, moreover, is that in personality, judicial type of mind, and steady, well-poised intellectual processes, he stands as the antithesis of his formidable opponent."—*The Springfield Republican* (Ind.).

The Real Significance of the Nomination.—"Making all allowances for what has been done for Judge Parker, and what he has not, to all appearances, done for himself, the nomination is still a fact of great political significance. In the first place, it signifies that the Democrats have got together, and that the conservative element, tho it had to make concessions that will greatly weaken it before the country, succeeded in taking the radicals into camp. Secondly, it demonstrates that the majority of the Democrats of the country are turning again to the leadership which they threw off eight years ago, and are working for the reestablishment of that geographical alinement, the South, New York, and its dependent States with those of the Middle West, which was their strength in their days of power.

"The combination now accomplished includes in its activities both old leaders and new. David B. Hill and William J. Bryan working together is a spectacle the country generally, but a few years ago, looked upon as an impossibility. Such an alliance, if it augurs nothing else, augurs a strenuous opposition all along the line to President Roosevelt's election."—*The Boston Transcript* (Rep.).

A Financial View of the Campaign Issues.—"The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that the contest for the election of President this year involves no peril to the industrial and business interests of the people. . . . There is no menace in the Democratic declarations on the tariff, and there is little promise in those of the other party; but in both there is evidence of the progress of the sentiment of the country toward a more rational policy on this subject, one that shall not foster monopolies and abuses at home or restrict the opportunities of profitable trade with other countries. The two parties seem to be leaving the extremes and approaching each other, as the result of growing enlightenment and clearer convictions on the part of the people. On the subject of trusts there is not much to choose, so far as professions are concerned. There is little meaning in such phrases as 'the reduction of duties on trust-made articles' when combinations raise prices to American consumers above those charged to foreigners. Tariffs must be devised on definite lines and general



EXTINGUISHING BRYAN.

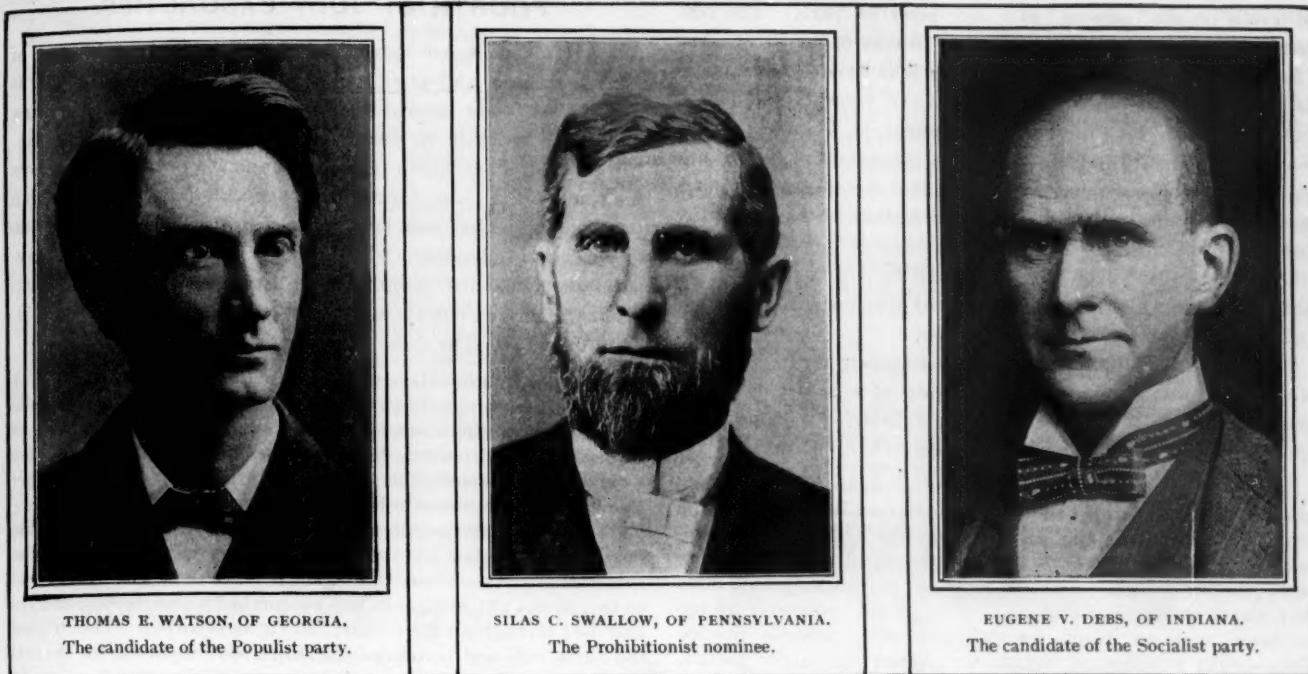
—Rogers in the *New York Herald*.



OH, WHAT A DIFFERENCE!

—Bush in the *New York World*.

CONVENTION EPISODES IN CARTOON.



PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES OF THE MINOR PARTIES.

principles, and can not be adjusted in detail to meet varying exigencies. So far as large combinations of capital are concerned the St. Louis declarations are moderate, and there is no danger of violent or extreme measures whichever party prevails."—*The New York Journal of Commerce* (Fin.).

THIRD PARTY NOMINATIONS.

THE Prohibition and Populist conventions which met in Indianapolis and Springfield, Ill., respectively, a few days ago, were somewhat eclipsed by the more important gatherings of the Republicans and Democrats; but their platforms and candidates are recognized as possessing a certain significance and evoke scattering comment throughout the country. In advance of the sessions of the Prohibition convention, Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles was freely mentioned as a possible candidate for President; but at the last moment he declined, and the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pa., was selected as the Prohibition standard-bearer. George W. Carroll, of Beaumont, Tex., was chosen as the candidate for Vice-President. Dr. Swallow has long been connected with Prohibition and Prohibitionists. Several years ago he became prominent as the writer of articles exposing Pennsylvania politicians, and soon afterward he himself became a candidate for office on the Prohibition ticket. He polled a large vote, over 100,000, for State Treasurer in 1897. The year following, Dr. Swallow ran for governor, and again polled a vote of over 100,000. In 1900 he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination on the Prohibition ticket, but was defeated by John G. Woolley, of Chicago. "The political record of the nominee," says the Chicago *News*, "indicates that his candidacy will impart unusual interest and energy to the Prohibitionist campaign."

The platform adopted by the Prohibitionists contains, in addition to its customary expression of unalterable hostility to the liquor traffic, several planks which are held in some quarters to betoken a broadening policy. The "compromise planks" declare in favor of placing the tariff question in the hands of a commission, of the election of United States Senators by the people, of the honest administration of the civil service laws, and of the recognition of the fact that the right of suffrage should depend upon the mental and moral qualifications of the citizen. The New York *Evening Post* is pleased with the platform because it "has out-

grown the cause that brought the Prohibition party into being." It says further: "The party is to be congratulated upon seeing that the liquor question is not the only political issue. The next step, perhaps, will be to perceive that it is not even the most important issue, being, in fact, more a matter of personal habits than of national policy." And *The New Voice* (Chicago), the leading organ of the Prohibition party, remarks:

"The platform, on the whole, is an excellent one, and a partial return to that of 1892. This platform contained several additional planks, one against stock gambling; one declaring for Sunday legislation; one demanding limitation of corporate ownership of land; one against the use of public money for sectarian schools, and one favoring the public ownership of the means of communication and transportation.

"The present platform, therefore, covers only about one-half of the subjects of the platform of 1892 and lies about half-way between the demands of the old-time 'narrow-gage' and the 'broad-gage' elements.

"It was a very satisfactory feature of the gathering that the lines between the two factions of 1896 were entirely obliterated. The narrowest of the narrow-gage men were found at Indianapolis in the forefront of those urging a platform with as many declarations on public issues as could be agreed upon with practical unanimity."

The Washington *Post* expects the Prohibition party to dwindle into insignificance this year. It observes:

"The American people have made it impossible for the Prohibitionists to gain any considerable following as a national political organization. The most enthusiastic temperance workers are now confining their efforts to regulation rather than the prohibition of the liquor traffic, depending for ultimate triumph of their principles upon education rather than the enforcement of sumptuary laws. The farcical attempts to enforce prohibition in Kansas and Iowa are yet fresh in the minds of the temperance workers. While these earnest and honest persons are as enthusiastically as ever in favor of total abstinence, they are very wisely preferring to accomplish this through local option laws, as presenting a more practicable solution of the problem. As a result of the spread of this feeling the national prohibition movement, as a political organization, is confined very largely to overzealous cold-water advocates, whose enthusiasm is encouraged by shrewd persons who find comfortable support from the contributions secured for the maintenance of a political organization. The time that such a national organization can wield any considerable influence in Presidential elections seems to have passed."

The Populist convention is made the text of many newspaper

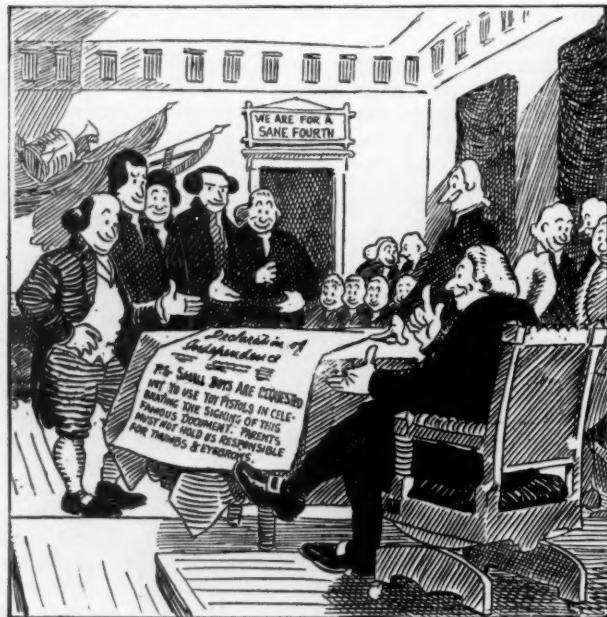
editorials on the "passing" of a once powerful party. The convention, which represented both the "Middle-of-the-Road" and "Fusionist" factions, but mustered less than 200 delegates, nominated Thomas E. Watson, the well-known Georgia author and ex-Congressman, for President, and Thomas H. Tribbles, of Nebraska, for Vice-President. The most important planks of the platform adopted are those demanding that the issuance of notes be taken from the banks; that the Government assume the entire and absolute charge of coining and printing of money; and that all, whether gold, silver, or paper, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private; abolition of the alien ownership of land, and government ownership of all utilities.

"Populism is dead, and there are few to mourn for it," says the New York *Sun*; "it wrought a great deal of mischief during its brief career, and it came perilously near bringing a catastrophe upon the country." The Chicago *Evening Post* remarks:

"There is instruction in the fate of this 'minor' party. It enjoyed a very brief period of prosperity. In 1902 it polled a million votes. It ruled States and carried legislatures. . . . But the Americans are a strenuously practical people. The Populists saw that as a separate force they would accomplish nothing. They 'fused' wherever an opportunity presented itself, for they were after tangible results. They sought to influence, invade, or capture the larger parties. We know what happened in the national campaigns of 1896 and 1900. The Democratic platforms of those Presidential years were so satisfactory to the Populists that they refrained from making independent nominations, with an exception hardly worth recalling.

"Now the Democrats are discarding Populistic doctrines and returning to their former paths. The Populists are scattered, homeless, partyless. Some of them will remain in the Democratic fold in spite of 'reorganization,' and some will knock at the Republican gate. We are bound to say that many so-called conservatives have more Populism in their creed than they suspect, and to this extent the movement has been successful—too successful, in fact."

In addition to the Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist, and Populist nominees, two Socialist candidates for the Presidency seek the suffrage of the American people—Eugene V. Debs and Charles H. Corregan. Mr. Debs was nominated by the Social Democrats in Chicago several weeks ago. Mr. Corregan, a New York printer, is the nominee of the Socialist Labor party.



SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
They ought to have added a postscript while they were about it.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

FOURTH OF JULY CASUALTIES.

WHILE there are indications that the movement in favor of a "sane and safe" observance of the Fourth of July is meeting with some success, the casualties reported this year from the various cities of the country still make a formidable showing. "In the destructive Russo-Japanese war now in progress," observes the Kansas City *Star*, "there has been only one battle in which the casualty list has been larger than that of one day's celebration of American Independence." The Chicago *Tribune*, which prepares an annual list of deaths and accidents occurring on Independence Day, calculates that 52 persons were killed and 3,049 injured this year. The same paper continues:

"Lockjaw in a few days will begin to reap its harvest. It may be counted on to more than double the number of fatalities, while the tripling of them would not be unprecedented. Physicians throughout the country, however, are treating blank-cartridge wounds more carefully this year than ever before, and in a number of cities lockjaw antitoxin has been distributed for their use.

"Tetanus bacilli usually require four days to develop, but the deaths from lockjaw last year began in Chicago two days after the celebration and continued during nearly two months. At the end of two weeks 16 Chicagoans had succumbed to the disease and 159 had died throughout the country, so far as reported. This tripled the death roll, and occasional fatalities were reported for several weeks.

"The death roll this year is one less than that of 1903, but the number injured is 616 smaller. Reports on July 6 last year showed that 3,665 persons had been hurt. Fireworks caused the injuries of 1,170, while skyrockets brought hurts to 206. This year the injuries from skyrockets are extremely small. Cannon in 1903 injured 319; firearms, 526, and toy pistols, 559—nearly 200 more than this year. The fire loss was \$80,000 greater than that of this year."

These figures, in the opinion of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, are "an indictment of the whole country." To the Philadelphia *Record*, however, they mark "gratifying progress in the direction of a more sensible method of Independence Day jubilation." The Brooklyn *Eagle* comments:

"Savagery is only a step removed from some of us. And the authorities are at last beginning to realize that fact, and are taking measures to protect the civilized. Boston leads in these matters, and it began the reform of its Fourth yesterday. The head of the



OLD NERO WOULD HAVE ENJOYED IT.
NERO: "This beats the living torches."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

HUMORS OF THE "FOURTH."

Police Board was hanged in effigy by hoodlums, but that enmity ought to be a source of pride to him. There were parades, games, races, orations, music, decorations, official fireworks, and salutes; hence almost no accidents and burnings. Last year eight boys were killed in Toledo by pistols and crackers; this year the authorities put a stop to the business, and the day passed without a fire or an accident. In Pittsburgh, too, the streets were made safe for all residents, and the official jubilee pleased the populace a good deal better than the private outbreaks. Baltimore, in memory of its losses last winter, barred the pistol and the cracker, hence the day passed pleasantly with games, music, and displays of bunting. In Biltmore the sale of explosives was stopped, and the people had a picnic in the Vanderbilt grounds, which most of them ought to realize was safer and pleasanter than blowing one another's eyes out. In Jersey City revolvers were prohibited, and the town got off with a few fires. As these other cities succeeded in saving themselves from destruction and annoyance, so it is not unlikely that the day will come, tho we may not live to see it, when even New York—the slowest city in the world in some respects, and the least advanced—will follow these examples and end forever a barbarian practise that has too long disgraced us."

INCREASE IN THE NEGRO POPULATION.

THE bulletin of negro statistics just issued by the census bureau is calculated to allay the apprehensions of those who think that the increase in the negro population is a menace to white supremacy. The figures show that while the negro population of the Southern States has increased 33.1 per cent., during the last twenty years, the white population increased 36.5 per cent. For fifty years, in fact, the whites have been steadily gaining on the negroes. This showing, says the *Baltimore Sun*, "promises a natural solution of the race problem in States where the population of colored to white is excessive."

According to the census report, there were, in 1900, 9,204,531 blacks in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, a larger number, it is estimated, than is found in any other country outside of Africa. About 90 per cent. of them are in the Southern States, three-tenths of these being in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The lower Mississippi Valley is the section most thickly populated by negroes, there being 15 colored men to one white, while in the North there is but one negro to 40 white men in the cities and one to 90 in the country. In 1900 the negroes in the South numbered 8,084,203, or 29.34 per cent. of the total population. In the decade 1890-1900 the negro population of the South increased 17.30 per cent., as against 24.72 per cent. for the whites. In 1890 there were 15,608,183 whites in the South and 6,892,125 negroes, while in 1900 the whites numbered 19,460,813 and the negroes 8,084,203. In 1850 there were but 6,222,418 whites and 3,442,238 colored persons in that section. The death-rate among the negroes is placed at 30 per cent., while that of the whites is 17 per cent.

While the figures "do not warrant any serious apprehension concerning the increase of the black race in the South," says the *Chicago Tribune*, "they strongly confirm the view that the negro race must be regarded as a permanent element in our population." The *Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle* thinks the statistics show the folly of the people of the North, where there is but one negro to every 60 or 70 white men, undertaking to criticize and dictate to the South, where there is a negro to every two white men. "They are simply discussing a subject of which they know nothing." The *Jacksonville Times-Union* says:

"During the last half of the nineteenth century, the white population showed a gain of 212.85 per cent., while the negroes during the same period gained only 134.85 per cent. If during the last half a century the negro population had increased at as rapid a ratio as the white population increased, there would now be in the South 10,769,042 negroes—about one-third more than the present negro population.

"The birth-rate among the negroes is somewhat higher than

among the whites, but the death-rate is also higher, and enough higher to give the whites a slight advantage in the increase of population. The birth-rate among the whites in the South is vastly higher than at the North. Families in the South are much larger than at the North. There are over 50 per cent. more children at the South in proportion to the number of mothers than at the North. If the population of the North were not kept up by immigration, the South in a few decades would become more populous than all the balance of the country. As it is, the South is holding its proportion of the total population in spite of the heavy immigration the North receives."

PORTO RICO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

THE inauguration of Judge Beekman Winthrop, of Manila, as the governor of Porto Rico, took place on July 4 in San Juan, amid scenes of enthusiasm. Mr. Winthrop, according to



JUDGE BEEKMAN WINTHROP, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

Courtesy of *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).

press despatches, made an excellent impression, declaring that his governmental policy, so far as possible, would be one of non-interference, with a view to helping the natives to help themselves. *Leslie's Weekly* (New York) gives the following account of the new governor:

"The selection by President Roosevelt of Judge Beekman Winthrop to succeed William H. Hunt as governor of Porto Rico when the latter's term expired, July 1, assures for this island dependency of ours a continuation of the excellent administration of its affairs which it has enjoyed under American control. As an official under the Philippine commission from the beginning, later as a private secretary to Governor Taft, and later still as a judge on the Philippine bench, Mr. Winthrop has had a range of practical experience in colonial administration which gives him special qualifications for his new and still higher office. He was married in New York only a year ago to Miss Metza Riggs Wood. He is descended from Robert Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts, and is a graduate of Harvard. He had just completed a course in the Harvard Law School when he accepted an appointment in the Philippines. He is a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt, and was entertained by him at the White House when he was in this country last year. Judge Winthrop was

prominently mentioned as a successor to Gen. Luke Wright on the Philippine commission when the latter became governor."

Newspapers and the Courts.—A decision handed down by Judge Pritchard, of the United States Circuit Court, in Asheville, N. C., affecting the right of newspapers to criticize the official conduct of judges on the bench, possesses more than local interest. It appears that the editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer* was recently fined \$2,000 by District Judge Purnell for printing a criticism of the court's action. An appeal was made from this decision, and the judgment of the lower court is now declared null and void by Judge Pritchard, who says, in part:

"That newspapers sometimes engage in unwarranted criticism of the courts can not be denied. In some instances they construe the liberty of the press as a license to authorize them to engage in wholesale abuse of the court; but these instances are rare and do not warrant a departure from the well-settled principles of the law as declared by Congress and construed by the courts. If judges charged with the administration of the law are not to be criticized on account of their official conduct, the liberty of the press is abridged and the rights of individuals are imperiled."

On this the Chicago *Evening Post* comments:

"It must be admitted that sometimes superficial or reckless newspapers indulge in criticism that is as unfair as it is stupid; but it is by no means certain that the evils of freedom are graver than the evils of irresponsible and arbitrary power in those jurisdictions where the doctrine of constructive contempt has not been modified by legislation. Publicity is so wholesome and beneficial that we can well afford to overlook occasional abuses, especially as malicious and ignorant criticism defeats its own ends and utterly fails of the effect intended. Tyranny in the name of justice is an unmixed evil, on the other hand, and the dignity of the courts requires no such protection as the ancient notion of constructive contempt is supposed to furnish."

Opening of the Rosebud Reservation.—An event that is described by the New York *Tribune* as "of scarcely secondary importance" to that of the assembling of the Democratic delegates in St. Louis is taking place in the great Northwest. On

July 5 the tract of land in South Dakota known as the Rosebud Indian Reservation was made accessible to the public. From now until July 23 the entry lists will be open, and on July 28 2,600 "quarter sections" will be apportioned by lottery. Says *The Tribune*:

"More than 8,500,000 acres of fine land will, under the Kinkaid bill, be allotted to eager claimants, who have for weeks been gathering at Broken Bow, Sidney, O'Neill, Alliance, and Bonesteel to participate in the rush for homesteads. The intending settlers come from all parts of the Union, and embrace nearly all sorts and conditions of men, but all are animated, for the present, with the one earnest desire of obtaining a section of Uncle Sam's rapidly diminishing public lands at the nominal price of \$14 per section of 640 acres. Some of these are intent upon obtaining and holding the land with a view to the actual founding of homes, and others may have speculative purposes in view, strictly guarded against as the latter are by the terms of settlement; but all of them possess the adventurous spirit of the American pioneer who has made the prairies blossom as a rose and fashioned homes out of the wilderness."

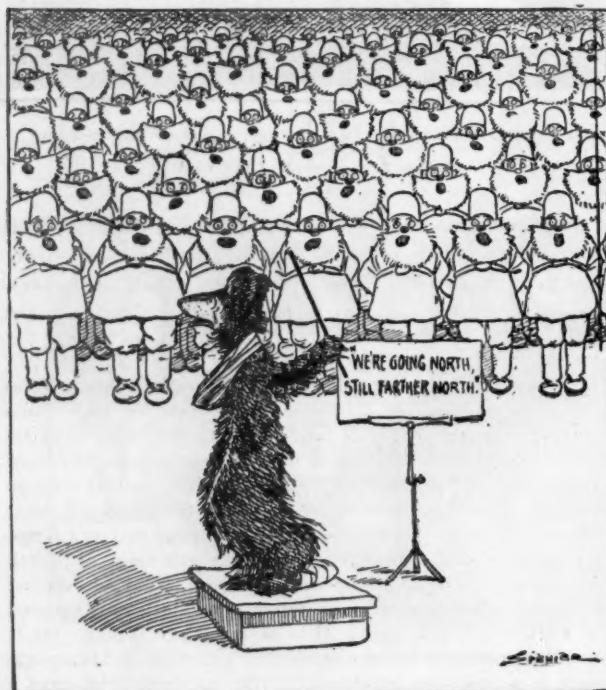
The features attending the present opening are not so spectacular as those of a few decades ago, when long lines of the 'ships of the prairies' tracked their way across the prairies to lands and new homes toward the setting sun. In 1895 the last herd of buffaloes was rounded up in Texas, and the last Indian tribe on a reservation will soon see the settlers at the doors of its wigwams. The ceded lands of Devil's Lake Reservation, in North Dakota, will be the next to be opened, and on August 24 the drawings for its 550 homestead entries of about 88,000 acres of land will take place. The Indian is not retreating; he is simply being absorbed. This land must be made to yield its quota to civilization, either by cultivation or grazing under his own auspices or at the hands of thousands of homesteaders already anxious to claim the last acres reserved for the aborigines."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JAPAN is taking Port Arthur a little at a time, thus prolonging the excitement.—*The Chicago News*.

THAT Vladivostok squadron should be reminded that accidents are likely to attend summer excursionists at sea.—*The Chicago News*.

THE Russian character has been much misjudged. Instead of being hard and aggressive as generally believed, the Russians have proved themselves of an exceedingly retiring nature!—*The Baltimore American*.



THE NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.
Sung to the tune of "I regret to report."
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.



HE'S NOT SO HANDSOME AS HE WAS, BUT HE KNOWS A GOOD DEAL MORE.
—Taylor in the Denver *News*.

CARTOONS OF THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

LETTERS AND ART.

SOME ESTIMATES OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

ON the Fourth of July this year the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne was commemorated at Salem, Mass. Altho the magazines have given space to critiques, appreciations, and reminiscences dealing with Hawthorne's genius and personality, on the whole this centenary seems to have attracted less attention than did that of Emerson, celebrated last year.

Yet one critic, writing in one of our most prominent monthlies, claims that "Hawthorne will be remembered when Emerson is only a name"; and Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, in *Success* (July), writes that "Hawthorne is the greatest literary artist—not forgetting Poe—that America has produced." Moreover, says Mr. Le Gallienne, "he, is unquestionably an indigenous product, a genuine American writer." Hawthorne's style, at its best, according to this last-

media employed by any

named critic, "is one of the most perfect writer using the English language." Of this style we read further:

"Dealing, as it usually does, with an immaterial subject-matter, with dream-like impressions, and fantastic products of the imagination, it is concrete without being opaque,—luminously concrete, one might say. No other writer that I know of has the power of making his fancies visible and tangible without impairing their delicate immateriality. If any writer can put the rainbow into words, and yet leave it a rainbow, surely it is Hawthorne. . . . No matter how subtle or volatile is the matter to be expressed, his imagination is so patiently observant, and his literary skill so answerable to his imagination, that he is able really to write so close to the spiritual fact as to leave nothing to be done by the reader—except to read. Often, as one reads him, and anticipates some approaching matter peculiarly fine and difficult, he wonders how the author can possibly put this into concrete words."

Hawthorne's limitations, says Mr. Le Gallienne, were revealed by his dependence upon his material. To quote further:

"It is not a little interesting, even surprising, to note how ineffectual is this delicately powerful artistic equipment when employed upon material which, so to say, has not been ancestrally prepared for its use. There are whole stretches of Hawthorne not merely flat and uninspired, but positively amateurish. In this respect he reminds one of Wordsworth, who, at one moment, is a master, and the next—an absurdity. The artist's dependence upon his material was for a while scouted by a certain school of critics, but every real artist gives it proof. One might almost say that a man's artistic material is no less born with him than his artistic gift. No amount of conscious study will take the place of that natal, and pre-natal, relation to certain corners and aspects of the world to the appreciation and expression of which an artist is destined.

"Hawthorne's style, while uncommonly 'central' and free from affectation, was also, as his note-books show, the product of considerable practise in the use of words. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that the whole interest of his note-books lies in their being exercise books for his gift of expression. There is so much

in them of unimportant observation, observation so impersonal and so lacking either in personal or general interest, that they are to be explained on no other ground than that of a man using his pen for mere exercise upon anything it came across, however trivial.

"This theory of the note-books, however, may be a little too euphemistic, too generously adapted to cover what really does seem to have been a certain poverty and narrowness in Hawthorne's intellectual interest—a certain New England barrenness of the soil. His was certainly not a rich mind, exuberantly creative. On the contrary, he made the most of his inspiration to the uttermost farthing, and the manner in which his gift died before him, of premature decay—as illustrated by his pathetic realization of his inability to finish 'The Dolliver Romance' or 'Septimus Felton'—seems to point to a constitutional *anæmia* in his nature."

After speaking of certain small masterpieces among Hawthorne's short stories, masterpieces which, he claims, surpass Poe's tales in their quality of essential mystery, Mr. Le Gallienne states that the two really great books this author produced are "The Scarlet Letter" and "The House of the Seven Gables." "The Marble Faun," by some considered the author's masterpiece, this critic describes as "the monument of what Hawthorne could not do."

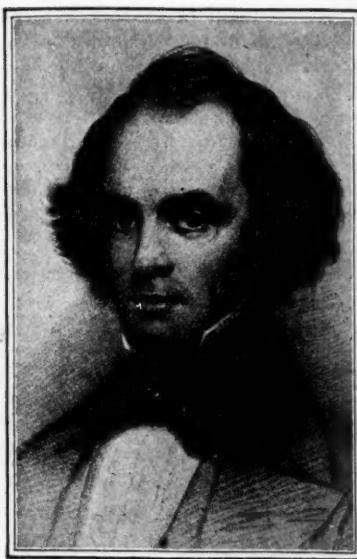
Mr. Benjamin de Casseres, in the *Critic* (July), a special Hawthorne number, writes of our author as an "emperor of shadows." We read:

"Hawthorne drank from the beaker of inexhaustible shadows; his soul sought instinctively the obscure and the crepuscular; the shadow-glozed figures of his brain were never mockeries of the real, but phantasms of the dead—beings called out of the endless night of the tomb to sport, at his will, in the shadow of crypts and catacombs, or to languish in half-lights, or to be the pawns in some moral problem that vexed his sensitive heart. He dallied in byways and roamed strange, blighted heaths, and preferred to listen to the sibilant murmurs that came from the brackish tarn than to stand beside the gay, tumbling waterfall in the full light of the sun. He was an emperor—but an emperor of elves—an Oberon whose reign began at the twilight hour and who abdicated at the first cockcrow. He was a giant—but a giant leashed in cobwebs. He was a thinker whose thoughts were always at half-mast for the sorrows that sucked at his heart. He was exquisitely aware of a conscience. He knew that the supernormal could alone explain the normal, that the exceptional housed all the laws that governed ordinary occurrences plus an explanation, which, if it did not explain, gave us something better—another mystery. 'The Scarlet Letter' is the romance of pain; 'The House of the Seven Gables' is the romance of crime;

'The Marble Faun' the romance of penitential despair.

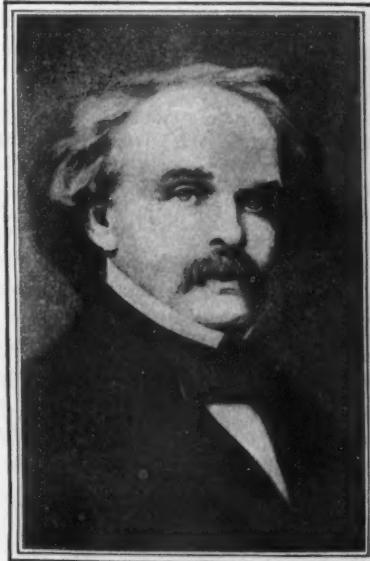
"Our imaginations—and Hawthorne was an imaginative seer—are unplumbed, immeasurable. Fancy is the mirror that gives us back the real. Life is a progressive dream, a languorous, painful unwinding. We pace the decks, withered gods, the definite shrunk to a hint, a puzzle to ourselves, a puzzle to the beasts below and the inhabitants of the fourth dimension above. Hawthorne nowhere formulates this sense of mystery, but it stands shadowlike behind each sentence. It is the breath of his literary body."

In the same magazine Mr. Francis Gribble, writing of "Hawthorne from an English Point of View," takes exception to the



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

At the age of twenty-six.

Copyright by Foster Bros., Boston.
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
In middle life.

term "provincial" as once applied by an eminent critic to Hawthorne's work. Says Mr. Gribble:

"Your true 'provincial' is a man of the world—but of a small world: obviously belonging to his environment—such as it is. Nathaniel Hawthorne, just as obviously, never really belonged to any one of the many environments in which he successively found himself. He had, from time to time, a certain professional contact with the external world, as a weigher and gauger, as a customs-house official, as a consul; but socially he never was in touch with it. He belonged to Salem, or Concord, or Brook Farm, as little as to Liverpool, or London, or Rome. Wherever he went, his real life was somewhere else, in some remote and invisible cloudland. His position in every social circle in turn suggests not the provincial, but rather the mysterious stranger. There is hardly any period or circumstance of his life in which that phrase is not a fair superficial description of his relations with his *milieu*."

While Hawthorne did not despise the external world, says Mr. Gribble, he in a sense avoided it. Consequently, his novels are not to be thought of as novels of real life. "They symbolize life instead of depicting it." Yet if one seeks, says this critic, for any profound and definite truth which Hawthorne may have sought to symbolize, one is disappointed. He continues:

"In cloudland, no less than in real life, he seems to have been fumbling and feeling his way. He symbolized sentiments rather than thoughts, sentiments, too, which were probably incapable of exact definition. A French critic has spoken of him as a pessimist; but that is wrong. Pessimism implies a doctrine, and Hawthorne had none. Moreover, Hawthorne lacked another great qualification for pessimism. He was in his way a happy man. His fortunate marriage insured his happiness, and his letters bear witness to it. But it was a somber happiness into which gaiety did not enter. His humor, which is considerable, is the humor of a lonely man—an unsociable kind of humor. One is often conscious of it, but seldom, if ever, moved to laughter by it; and one is always more conscious of the deep autumnal tone of melancholy."

We can not call Hawthorne's a morbid genius, says Edith Baker Brown (in *Harper's Weekly*), "for it does not deal with the eccentricities of temperament, or the morbid emotions, like so much modern decadent art, but rather with the great normal realities of the soul's life."

IS BERLIOZ REPRESENTATIVE OF FRENCH MUSIC?

"IN reality there is no French music, and in a general way we might say that music has no nationality," answered M. Vincent d'Indy, the French composer, when asked if the work of Hector Berlioz is representative of French music. There are a few national qualities revealed in the works of some composers, he added, but it would be difficult to ascertain which *genre* of musical beauty could be considered particularly French. While a certain accuracy of dramatic color has been named as characteristic of French music, has it not also belonged, he asks, to the Italian Monteverde, and to the German Glück, as well as to the French Rameau?

These expressions of opinion were given in answer to questions put by M. P. Landormy, who reports the interview in the *Revue Bleue*. Said M. Landormy, "Can it be that in our musical past we do not find a single genius to be compared to Palestrina, Bach, Mozart, or Beethoven? Can it be that in the domain of music Berlioz stands as our only great man?" To which M. d'Indy replied:

"First of all, Berlioz does not appear to me as a musician; he is too much of a literary genius. Furthermore, he is as little French as possible. Note with what ease the Germans have adopted him. If he has had imitators, it has been in Germany; and the young German school, of which Richard Strauss is the most brilliant representative, proceeds directly from Berlioz. All that can be said is that Berlioz brought back the public's attention to symphonic music."

M. d'Indy held that, beside the influence of César Franck, that

of Berlioz is almost nil. French music, however, does not submit passively to even César Franck:

"We are tending toward something new. We desire, more or less consciously, to rest from overcomplex music, to return to simplicity, which does not necessarily mean poverty. We are in the position of the men who at the end of the sixteenth century became wearied to death of the use—and sometimes abuse—of counterpoint."

M. Landormy himself characterizes the influence of Berlioz in the following words:

"I have the impression that a new spirit animates him [Berlioz]; that his music is unique—his own—without being French, German, or Italian. French composers no doubt will profit by his creations, and the methods of orchestration which he so ably adopted will be employed; symphonic poems will be written. We will become literary and romantic. But his style will not be imitated, no inspiration will resemble his, and the French musicians of the nineteenth century—be they César Franck, Saint-Saëns, Massenet, d'Indy, or Dubussy—will seem to belong to a category of minds entirely different from his."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A REMARKABLE "AUTHORS' TRUST."

THE United States will have to renounce the glory of possessing the oldest and most perfectly organized trust in the world, says M. Louis Forest (in *La Revue*), for France has one of her own of whose existence the public at large is barely aware, but which is so old and well-organized, so exclusive and omnipotent that the American tobacco and match trusts sink into insignificance beside it. It is called the Society of Authors and Dramatic Composers. We quote from M. Forest's article:

"This venerable institution was founded in 1829 by dramatic authors who were weary of being morally and financially at the mercy of the managers. It prospered so that very soon some sort of equilibrium was established in the relation between the managers and the playwrights. To-day the scales show a decided tendency to tip on the latter's side, and the tables being turned, the authors are beginning to tyrannize the managers very successfully. . . . This society constitutes a powerful monopolizing association which governs the market of dramatic production from the *chef d'œuvre* down to the meanest parody of the *café-concerts* with an iron hand. No theatrical manager dares to break away from its rule, under pain of never being able to get hold of a modern play to put upon the boards, and of being, therefore, condemned to die of malnutrition. No author can work independently of it, under pain of never having his piece produced. He would find no manager willing to even glance at the manuscript of a writer not enrolled in the society—which would be but another way of dying. . . . The authors who are compelled to deal with the society, be it ever so unwillingly, find themselves thereby bound to it for life, and under contract to submit to it all their dramatic productions, present and future, to yield passive obedience to its statutes, present and future, and to bow before the decisions of the commission appointed at general assemblies of the members. . . . In return the society guarantees the author his copyright, which it looks after very zealously. . . . Besides this, the members reap the benefit of a mutual aid fund, and after a membership of twenty-five years are retired with an annual pension of 1,000 francs."

So much for the authors. But, it seems, the managers do not come in for any of the benefits. They are held in an inexorable bondage, from which there appears to be no escape. The society has even provided for the possibility of a counter-monopoly which might be established in the form of a managers' syndicate, by imposing on the managers three conditions, to which they must live up in order to avoid being boycotted by the society: First, that no manager shall have any direct or indirect relations with any other managers; second, that he shall have no financial administration in common with any other manager; and thirdly, that he shall not draw any money from the same source that another manager may be getting his. The following is an amusing illustration

of the situation: M. Roy, a banker, desiring to buy the Bouffes-Parisiens Theater, which had failed, was refused the right to do so by the commission of authors, who alleged that he was already a silent partner in the Athénée and Folies-Dramatique theaters, and that in reality he was only acting as the representative of the managers of the above-mentioned playhouses. They subjected him to the following interrogatory before rendering the final judgment of "non possumus." This is M. Roy's own report:

"Do you know MM. Deval and Richemond?" [theatrical managers].

"Yes, very well."

"At once ten voices were raised to impose all sorts of conditions on me, of which these are a few:

"You will engage no artists from the Athénée or the Folies-Dramatique; you will not borrow any scenery from the said theaters. We forbid you to take counsel with either M. Deval or M. Richemond," etc.

"When some order was restored, M. Pierre Wolff added: 'We however, do not object to your dining with your friends sometimes.'"*—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

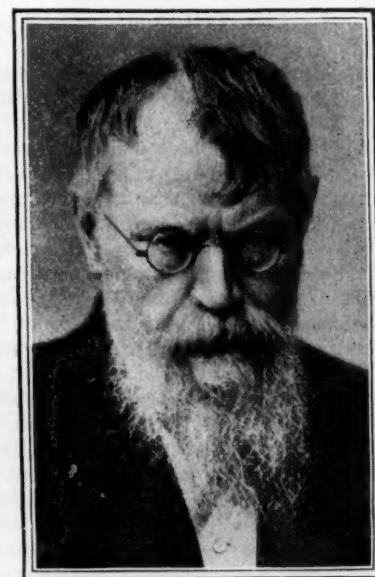
GERMANY'S GREATEST MODERN PORTRAIT-PAINTER.

A CRITIC recently expressed surprise at the limited knowledge of contemporary German art in this country. With German literature and German music, he said, we are comparatively familiar, but "only one name has stood with us for modern German art, and that name is Lenbach." Yet to the average reader, when he saw in his paper some months ago the announcement of Lenbach's death, it is doubtful if even that name had any very definite associations, except with certain portraits of Bismarck.

Mr. Sydney Whitman, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), stated that, in the opinion of many, Germany possessed in Franz von Lenbach "one of those rare artists who reflect the soul of an epoch," for his work will hand down to coming generations the dominant personalities of a glorious period in German

history. The two main-springs of Lenbach's artistic nature, says the writer, were his love of the characteristic in man and of the beautiful in woman. He quotes from an interview, in the course of which the artist said of his own work: "I think I may possibly have a chance of living; but only if Individualization or Characterization be deemed to constitute a quality of permanent value in a picture."

Of Lenbach's numerous portraits and studies of Prince Bismarck, it has been said that they are as lighted candles by which the biographies of this great



FRANZ VON LENBACH.
The great German exponent of "psychological portraiture."

man can for the first time be read and a human interpretation be made of them.

Mr. Richard Whiteing, in *The Nineteenth Century* (June), tells us something about the characteristics and affinities of this artist's work. We read:

"Lenbach's art, which ignores detail and rarely finishes any part of the portrait except the head, has nothing in common with the

early branch of portraiture started by Van Eyck and developed by Quintin Matsys, Hans Memling, and others, until it reached its zenith in the perfect finish and elaboration of detail to be found in



ELEONORA DUSE AND LENBACH'S DAUGHTER, MARION.
From the painting by Franz von Lenbach.

works by Holbein the younger, who so powerfully influenced the British school of portraiture.

"He belongs exclusively to the other branch, sometimes called 'psychological portraiture,' introduced by Leonardo da Vinci, who, not content with the simple reproduction of the outward semblance of his sitter, strove to depict his inner life, and also, for the first time, displayed a consciousness that the artist should be the master, not the slave, of nature, and that it is for him to decide what shall be omitted and what brought into prominence.

"This style was continued by Titian, Velasquez, Rembrandt, and Franz Hals, and tho some of his admirers go rather far in asserting that in Lenbach it has reached its apogee, it is certainly true that his best work is equal to that of the old masters."

Mr. Whiteing points out that since Lenbach has depicted, besides its rulers and soldiers, almost all the people of note in the political, literary, artistic, and social circles of Germany, a complete collection of his works would be a most eloquent and convincing demonstration of the actuality of the renaissance which took place in his native country in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Says a writer in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome):

"He certainly had wonderful models in his sitters, heads of extraordinary power and living expression, such as those of Mommesen, Moltke, Wagner, Strauss, Gladstone, Virchow, Bismarck, Leo XIII., but he fully expressed the intensity of each of these physiognomies; he even set a stamp of concentration upon them, which shone especially in the eyes. These he made the point of attraction, even of fascination, looking forth as they did from a canvas full of shadows."

Mr. Harrison S. Morris, in *The Booklover's Magazine* (Philadelphia, July), tells us that Lenbach was "no colorist at all," but that what he sought in his portraits was "an instantaneous flash of character." Mr. Morris concludes his paper with this interesting coupling of names: "Lenbach and Richard Wagner, his friend, stand forth for German attainment in the art of our times. They express the same tendencies, the same aspirations; and even in details they show similarities of thought and purpose. I rarely

see the dramatic—I had almost said operatic—portraits of Lenbach, without recalling Wagner. By the men and women and the groups and scenes of Wagner I am constantly reminded of Lenbach."

FOLK-SONG OF THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINEERS.

THE attempts of Dvorák and of certain American composers to find in negro themes and aboriginal Indian songs the material of a distinctively American music have resulted, in the opinion of Emma Bell Miles, in compositions which, with all their excellences, "are no expression of American life and character." But among the mountaineers of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas this writer claims to have discovered a folk-music which is not only peculiar, but, like the mountaineer himself, peculiarly American. Of the inner nature of these people, and especially of its musical expression, almost nothing has hitherto been made known. Of the characteristics of their music we now read (in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*) as follows:

"Prominent among the elements of this music is that leading American characteristic, humor; not the sparkling wit of the French, nor the broad, clumsy jollification of the Teuton; not sarcasm nor irony, but the keen, wholesome, freakish American love of a laugh pervades directly or indirectly almost every line. The music, too, while usually minor, is not of a plaintive tendency; there are few laments, no sobbing and wailing. In this it differs radically from that of savage peoples. Neither has it any martial throb or clang. It is reflective, meditative, with a vein of genial and sunny philosophy; the tunes chuckle, not merrily, but in amused contemplation.

"Once touched by religious emotions, however, the mountaineer seems to lose his sense of the ridiculous entirely—the deeps of his nature are reached at last. The metaphors of Scripture, the natural expression of the Oriental mind, are taken with a literalness and seriousness against which one can not help thinking a touch of humor might be a saving grace.

"Here a feeling for the supernatural is uppermost. The oddly changing keys, the endings that leave the ear in expectation of something to follow, the quavers and falsettos, become in recurrence a haunting hint of the spirit world; neither beneficent nor maleficent, neither devil nor angel, but something—something not to be understood, yet to be certainly apprehended. It is to the singer as if he stood within a sorcerer's circle, crowded upon by an invisible throng.

"Romantic love as a *motif* is almost altogether absent throughout the mountaineer's music. It is a subject of which he is very shy. His passion is not a thing to be proclaimed from the rooftops. Once married, his affection is a beautiful thing, faithful to whatever end; but he does not sing of it."

Nearly all these mountaineers, we read, are singers. Their untrained voices are of good timbre, the women's being "sweet and high and tremulous, and their sense of pitch and tone and harmony remarkably true." The fiddler or the banjo-player is well-treated and beloved among them, like the minstrel of feudal days.

Some of the best instrumental music of these mountaineers is of a descriptive nature, reflecting vividly the incidents of every-day life. Says the writer:

"Peculiar fingerings of the strings, close harmonies, curious snaps and slides and twangs, and the accurate observations of an ear attuned to all the sounds of nature, enter largely into the composition of these. In the 'Cackling Hen' the cackle, hard, high, and cheerfully prosaic, is remarkably well rendered, as may be easily seen.

"'Big Jim' is a dance tune in which the major melody drops suddenly into a running repetition of two or three minor notes, beautifully like the drumming of rain on a cabin roof.

"In the 'Fox-Chase,' the baying of the hounds, from the eager start of the pack as they take up the trail to the last lingering yelp, after the quarry is treed, is given by the banjo accompaniment. The spoken 'patter' runs along irrespective of rhythm, interpolated irregularly with the hunting cry. It is almost impossible to

reduce the effect to musical notation; the emphasis is all on the hound's deep note; the thumb-string, while almost imperceptible to the ear, still plays an important part in producing the rhythm. It begins with a regular movement, which grows more and more rapid and exciting as it progresses; then, as the fox is treed, the close comes, suddenly, with the baying of 'Old Sounder.'

The writer regards the musical material she has discovered among these Southern mountaineers as "folk-song of a high order." "May it not one day," she concludes, "give birth to a music that shall take a high place among the world's great schools of expression?"

RELATION OF LITERATURE TO POLITICS.

IN an interesting article in the *Revue Bleue*, M. François Maury has gathered the opinions of those whom he calls "the intellectual élite"—M. Berthelot and Jules Lemaître of the French Academy, A. Touillée of the Institute, Maurice Barrès, and others—on the relations of the savant to the state. He contributes an interesting note of his own, in which he considers the influence that great men of letters have brought to bear on the politics of certain periods. From the time when Royer-Collard, Maine de Birau, Benjamin Constant, De Bonald, and Chateaubriand lent such an elevated tone to the ardent debates of the Restauration, followed later by Guizot, Lamartine, and Victor Hugo, he brings us to the last decade and the part played by E. Zola, Anatole France, Jules Lemaître, Donnay, Lecomte, Guinon, Fabre, and Mirbeau, whose political influence has been through their writings. Will the action of this élite become coordinate, more certain, stronger? Will politics and letters fraternize? asks M. Maury, and continues:

"Will M. Jules Lemaître become a member of the Chamber of Deputies and will M. Anatole France succeed that hard politician, M. Combes? Who can say? . . . During a solemn session of the French Academy on the 26th of November M. Thureau-Dangin, the historian, who usually effaces himself, affirmed that the *littérateur* had a more lasting title to speak in the name of French thought than the proscriptors of a day—and in virtue of this right the *Revue Bleue* has undertaken to gather the following opinions:

"Asked if he thought that the scientist had political duties to fulfil in a democracy, M. Berthelot, the great popular savant, answered:

"Assuredly he has . . . and this duty to the state is not apparent only at the times of national crises, but at all times. . . . In a republican state the duty of the savant is the same as that of any other citizen. He owes a part of his thought and his action to the direction of public affairs. He owes his own personal efforts to the progress of humanity. This duty is even more binding upon the savant than upon other citizens because of his intelligence and the superior gifts of which he owes his country an account."

"M. J. Lemaître, in a mood of pessimistic retrospection, answers in this wise:

"How can I know if it is the duty of the *littérateur* to take part in politics? Never was there so much talk of duty as at this period of our weakness and self-abandon. . . . Let us say, that it is the right of every writer—and it is his duty if he deems it such."

"M. Maurice Barrès, the well-known *littérateur*, adds a pithy postscript to his answer, and says:

" . . . If I had had time to be brief, I would have told you that it is the business of every writer to discuss the questions that occupy the public mind. Consequently, he should write of politics also. But properly speaking, one does not become a man of politics by the simple fact of writing discussions. The most brilliant of debaters remains but a man of theories, while the statesman, the true politician, is a man of practise. No doubt scientists and writers can become men of affairs, but neither literature nor science has anything to do with it." —*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHY HAVE WE LOST THE POWER OF MOVING OUR EARS?

SOME people can move their ears slightly, but mankind, as a whole, seem to have nearly lost this power, which they apparently once possessed in common with many of the lower animals. That the loss of ability to move the ear results in certain disadvantages is certain; that its compensatory advantages are greater, and that, on the whole, we gain by having lost it, is the somewhat paradoxical position taken by Dr. Walter Smith in *The Popular Science Monthly* (July). Dr. Smith tells us that in the passing of this mobility we have doubtless lost the power of locating sounds and of obtaining through the ear an idea of space such as we now get through the eye. What have we gained? Dr. Smith tells us that it is the ability to attend to a succession of sounds. He says:

"Let us notice how distinct is our perception of succession. A sound comes suddenly and sharply and then it is gone, and another sound of distinct quality takes its place. Thus by its very nature sound lends itself easily to this kind of perception. And when we listen to a sounding object, our interest is in catching the sounds which come in sequence. This is illustrated most distinctly, as we shall see, in attention to discourse. We hear simultaneous sounds, but the predominant characteristic of our perception of sounds is that their variety is given in a succession. Hearing is a time-sense. If the ear had remained mobile, it would have been the organ of a space-sense, for it would have given a number of sounds as practically coexisting and as coexisting in definite relations to each other; the mobility being lost, hearing has become a time-sense."

"The immobility of the ear contributes to the perception of succession inasmuch as the mind, being unable to get in simultaneity, or what is practically such, all the sounds of the environment, finds it easier to attend to the series of sounds. If nature had intended to cultivate the power of attending to a successive series of sensations, would not her first steps have been to make the organ of these sensations stationary? Suppose the eye were to be trained to give special attention to the changes in objects before it, it would be essential that it should be prevented from making its usual excursions round the field open to it, and should be kept looking fixedly at one object. Not that this fixedness involves of necessity the inability to perceive a multiplicity of coexisting objects; it is found by experiment that when the eye is perfectly steady any one of the many points exposed to it can be attended to; and, moreover, the attention can be directed from point to point. In hearing, too, we know that we can, while remaining motionless, listen first to the sound from one quarter then to that from another. But this only shows that when the natural instruments for performing certain acts are withdrawn from us, we may make shift to supply their places. We can see an object with the periphery of the eye, but we can not see it so well as when we freely turn the fovea upon it. And tho we can direct our listening power from one point of the compass to another, it remains true that the ear, smitten with immobility, can best fulfil its perceptive function when there is attention to the successive stimulations forming from one object."

"It may seem that we have forgotten that such a sense as smell has an immobile organ, yet does not yield any special perception of succession. It is to be noted, however, that this sense is little developed in its perceptive aspect. We can not get the large number of discrete sensations from this sense than we can from hearing. We may by the ear distinguish five hundred sounds in the second. There is nothing in smell comparable to this. We need not wait to consider whether in its own undeveloped way smell does not, after all, remotely resemble hearing in the kind of perception it yields."

The special forms assumed by the succession of sounds perceived by the ear, according to the author, are two—*language* and *music*. He says of the former:

"When we consider how largely the intellectual life depends on language, we can see the enormous advantage of the development of the faculty of perceiving successive rather than simultaneous

sounds. As every one is familiar with the importance of language, the greatness of the gain needs no further emphasis. Of less importance, tho its significance for primeval man may yet prove to have been very great, is the appreciation of music. The music that is referred to is that given in melody. There is, apart from the melody, an appeal of each note and complex of notes which does not mean succession at all. Much of the thrill of music is an immediate effect of the individual note. But the appreciation of melody depends on the perception of succession. The eye is appealed to by a spatial combination of colors, the ear by a series of sounds.

"To sum up, the loss of the ear's mobility has resulted in the fuller appreciation of the succession of sounds, and thus has been in an important sense a condition of the social, intellectual, and esthetic development which has come with the use of language and music; and it is in a high degree probable, tho the data are insufficient for conclusive demonstration, that it is to the advantage given in the struggle for existence by the first stages of this development that we are to attribute the permanent alteration in the structure of the ear.

"We thus see that the sense organ, having originally the form best adapted to the conditions in which the organism lived, changed its form to meet the conditions of a higher stage of evolution. It may be that in this form it is most in accord with the special stimulations which appeal to it. It is certainly in this form that it can minister to the highest spiritual activities."

EUGENICS: THE SCIENCE OF RACIAL IMPROVEMENT.

THE nature, scope, and aims of the new science that deals with all the influences that improve and develop the inborn qualities of a race are discussed in a recent lecture by Prof. Francis Galton, the eminent English biologist. This is the science of "eugenics" (Greek *eu*, well, and *γένος*, race), which, altho its name will be found in the latest dictionaries, is not yet included in the curriculum of our universities. Those who study it, says Galton, must first ask, What is improvement? This question he answers as follows, to quote from an abstract of his lecture printed in *Nature* (London, May 26):

"We must leave morals as far as possible out of the discussion on account of the almost hopeless difficulties they raise as to whether a character, as a whole, is good or bad. The essentials of eugenics may, however, be easily defined. All would agree that it was better to be healthy than sick, vigorous than weak, well-fitted than ill-fitted for their part in life. In short, that it was better to be good rather than bad specimens of their kind, whatever that kind might be. There are a vast number of conflicting ideals, of alternative characters, of incompatible civilizations, which are wanted to give fulness and interest to life. The aim of eugenics is to represent each class or sect by its best specimens, causing them to contribute more than their proportion to the next generation; that done, to leave them to work out their common civilization in their own way."

What can a learned society do to further such a science? Professor Galton suggests the following course of procedure: (1) Dissemination of a knowledge of the laws of heredity so far as they are surely known, and promotion of their further study. (2) Historical inquiry into the rates with which the various classes of society have contributed to the population at various times. (3) Systematic collection of facts showing the circumstances in which large and thriving families have most frequently originated. (4) A study of the influences affecting marriage. (5) Persistence in setting forth the national importance of this kind of study. Says the writer in conclusion:

"There are three stages to be passed through before eugenics can be widely practised. First, it must be made familiar as an academic question, until its exact importance has been understood and accepted as a fact. Secondly, it must be recognized as a subject the practical development of which is in near prospect and requires serious consideration. Thirdly, it must be introduced into the national conscience, like a new religion. It has, indeed, strong

claims to become an orthodox religious tenet of the future, for eugenics cooperate with the workings of nature by securing that humanity shall be represented by the fittest races. What nature does blindly, slowly, and ruthlessly man may do providently, quickly, and kindly. As it lies within his power, so it becomes his duty to work in that direction, just as it is his duty to be charitable to those in misfortune. The improvement of our stock seems one of the highest objects that can be reasonably attempted. We are ignorant of the ultimate destinies of humanity, but feel perfectly sure that it is as noble a work to raise its level as it would be disgraceful to abase it. I see no impossibility in eugenics becoming a religious dogma among mankind, but its details must first be worked out sedulously in the study. Overzeal leading to hasty action would do harm by holding out expectations of a near golden age which would certainly be falsified and cause the science to be discredited. The first and main point is to secure the general intellectual acceptance of eugenics as a hopeful and most important study. Then let its principles work into the heart of the nation, which will gradually give practical effect to them in ways that we may not wholly foresee."

SIGNALING BY SUBMARINE SOUNDS.

EXPERIMENTS in the conductivity of sound through liquids were begun many years ago by Prof. Elisha Gray, and in 1901 a system of signals based thereon, designed by A. J. Mundy, was successfully tested in Boston harbor, as noted at the time in these columns. Since then improvements have been made that are believed to render the system complete and practically perfect. Steamships plying between Boston and New York have been equipped with the apparatus, and are said to use it very frequently in signaling. The principle on which the system works is thus described in *Harper's Weekly*:

"Electrical transmitters peculiarly sensitive to sounds which proceed through the water are placed in iron cases, one on the starboard and one on the port, inside the ship, below the water-line, and some distance back from the bow. They are wired to the wheel-house and connected there with a switchbox having two ordinary telephonic receivers. By a system of switches the observer is enabled instantly to compare the sound received on the starboard with the same sound received on the port side. If a more exact direction is desired, a slight swinging of the bow of the vessel will increase or diminish the sound received in either one of the transmitters to such an extent that the exact location of the submarine bell may be determined when the bow crosses the line.

"It is well known that a navigator in straining his eyes in the night for a light is tempted to believe that he sees a light at the point where he expects to see it, and many wrecks have occurred for this reason. The apparatus . . . is designed to eliminate the personal factor entirely. The captain at his window need not know whether he is listening to the starboard or the port receiver until he has ascertained which is the louder. Having done so he presses an electric button, which lights up a green or red light, according to whether the bell is on the starboard or port side."

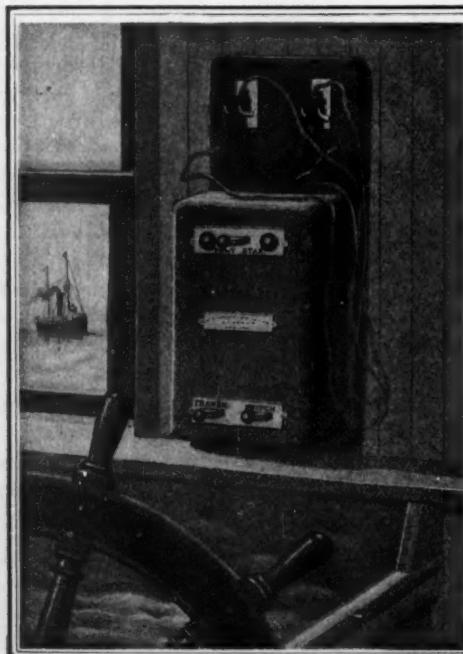
The practical use of the system in New York harbor is thus described by *The Scientific American*:

"Referring to the large illustration, the circular dotted lines shown in the larger vessel represent the position in the ship of the two sound receivers, one upon each side in the hold, located approximately twenty feet below the surface of the water. The lightship *Pollock Rip* has the sounding-bell hung through a well in the center of the ship, about twenty-five feet below the bottom. It also has a receiving-apparatus. Beyond, at the left, is observed a lighthouse and a buoy. Depending from the buoy is a bell, with a pipe leading to the shore to the compressed-air reservoir in the lighthouse. In the small illustration the manner of suspending the bell is shown. It is held by a main chain, while a second operating chain is attached at its lower end to the bell-crank of the hammer, and the upper end to a pneumatic piston, which is operated by compressed air either from the anchored lightship or the lighthouse, as the case may be, or it may be operated by a direct upward pull by manual power if desired."

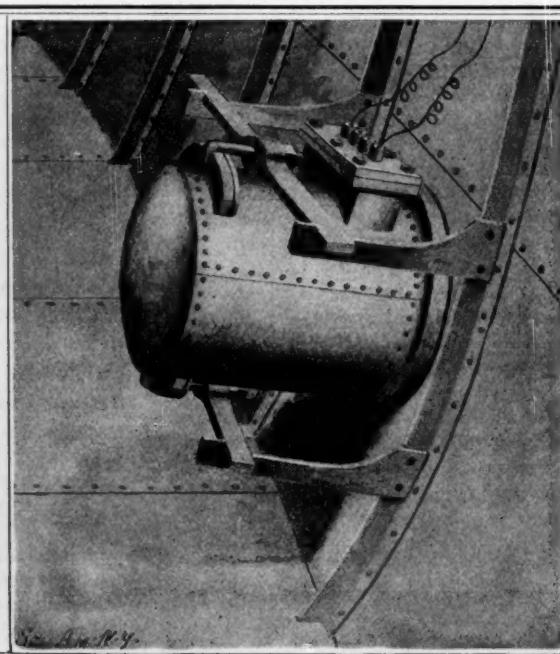
"It has been ascertained that the receiver for collecting the sound vibrations need not be located on the outside of the vessel, but operates as well when clamped on the inside against the inner surface of the outer hull, especially in iron ships. The sound vibration from the bell passing through the water is communicated to the side of the ship's hull, and that in turn to the liquid or water in the receiver. . . .

"Inserted in the top of the receiver is an electric transmitter, something on the order of a telephone-transmitter, from which wires are run to the pilot-house of the ship. . . . The wires are connected to a battery and the primary coil of an induction-coil in the usual way, and the telephone-receivers to the secondary coil.

"It is obvious that when a sound impulse is given to the liquid in the receiver in the hold of the ship, it will be transmitted electrically to the telephone-receiver in the pilot-house. As the sound travels through the water in every direction from its source, it is found that the impulse will be stronger and louder on the side of the ship nearest to the source. By this means the direction of the sounding-bell is ascertained, for by listening to the telephone-



TELEPHONE SOUND RECEIVERS.

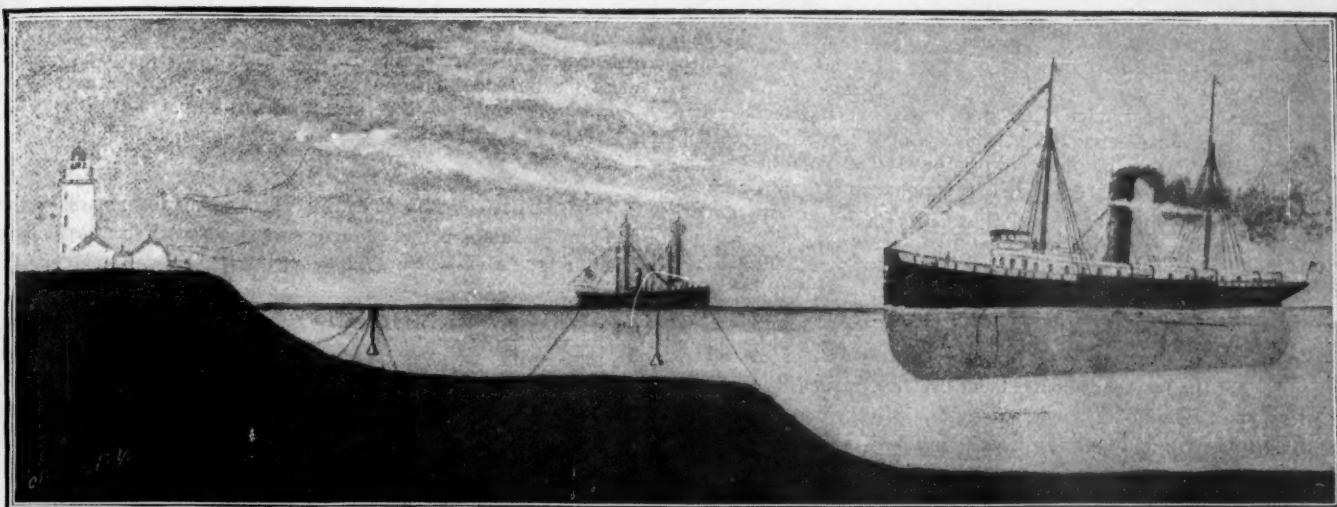


SOUND HOLD-RECEIVER.



SIGNAL BELL.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.



SYSTEM OF SUBMARINE SOUND SIGNALING.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

receiver attached to the starboard side water-receiver, and then switching over to the port side and listening to that telephone-receiver, the ear detects at once which is the louder sound of the two. This was determined experimentally by turning the ship around in a large circle, when the difference in the sound from one side to the other was very noticeable, according to which side was nearer or farther away from the sounding-bell.

"Our representative, while on the *Herman Winter*, observed the perfect operation of the apparatus when approaching, passing, and leaving the *Pollock Rip* lightship. It had been prearranged that the signal should be the number 73, the number of the lightship. This locality was reached shortly before daylight, yet when the ship was seven miles from the lightship, tossed by tempestuous seas, the signal, seven strokes then three, was faintly but distinctly heard. Within two miles it was quite loud, and the peculiar A musical note of the bell was plainly noticeable. It is feasible to signal words with a special code, and no doubt such a system of communication will soon be perfected."

Fires Due to Electric Kindling of Benzin.—At establishments where benzin is used for cleaning clothes fires are apt to occur by spontaneous ignition of the fluid at the moment when woolen materials are pulled out of it. Such fires have been found to be due to electric sparks. They are frequent in very cold weather, and in dry, pure air. Says *The Electrical Review*, abstracting a note from *Engineering* (London):

"Twelve years ago M. Richter showed that electric sparks caused the trouble, and he found that with dry air and a temperature of minus 15° C., the danger was greatest. He discovered that when 0.02 per cent. of magnesium oleate was added to the benzin, no discharges took place and no explosion occurred."

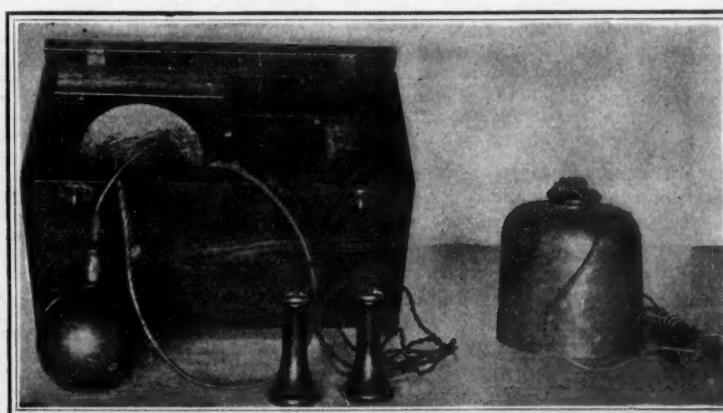
The reason for this, we are told, has just been explained by G. Just, of the technical high school of Carlsruhe, who finds that it is due to the slight increase in electric conductivity caused by addition of the oleate, which is sufficient to prevent the accumulation of dangerous charges. An electro-scope connected to elec-

trodes immersed in pure benzin shows that a charge is retained for several minutes, but in the oleate solution it is impossible to impart a charge to them. Other preparations have been tried in place of magnesium oleate, but none are as satisfactory.

HOW BUSHES OPEN AND SHUT.

I T has been discovered that woody shrubs have a curious periodic movement of the branches, which close up like an umbrella in winter and open out again in summer. Of course this motion is very slight, so that the casual observer would not notice it; but it is said to be very evident when the shrubs are closely watched. This opening and closing motion has been studied by W. F. Ganong, whose conclusions regarding its cause and mechanism are set forth in a note in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 21) as follows:

"In winter the branches close up, their ends approaching the vertical axis of the plant. In summer they tend to incline outward, and their ends recede from the axis. We might perhaps be inclined to attribute these oscillations, which are very regular, to the weight of the leaves. It would, in fact, be natural that the branch, relieved from the weight of the leaves, should assume a more nearly vertical direction, and also that when weighted by them, it should become more horizontal. But the weight of the leaves, M. Ganong tells us, has nothing to do with it. In fact, by taking precise measurements at regular intervals on a certain number of shrubs, M. Ganong has found that the oscillation, which is of considerable amplitude, takes place from the exterior toward the interior, from the fall of the foliage to the middle of the winter, and before a single leaf exists up to the time of refoliation. The weight of the leaves is not the cause. Besides, in each of these large movements there are secondary oscillations, resting periods, or even backward movements. These are due to temperature, and to temperature also must be attributed the great movements of recoil and approach. The action, too, is indirect. It operates on the quantity of water included in the stem. This quantity increases with the heat and diminishes with the



PORTABLE SUBMARINE SOUND SIGNALING APPARATUS.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

cold. But we need not assume that the water acts by its weight: this influence exists, but it is feeble. The water acts on the cells of the bark and pith, which swell or empty as water comes to them in greater or less quantity. In hot weather the access of water is considerable; the branch then straightens out and inclines outward. The movement studied by Ganong is thus of purely mechanical, or rather of physical, origin. It has no other significance. Ganong gives the name 'thermometric' to this periodic oscillation of the branches."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*

DO N-RAYS ACT ON THE SENSES?

AT the time of the discovery by M. Blondlot of the *n*-rays and the further announcement by Dr. Charpentier that they were identical with rays emitted by living organisms, especially from the nerves and muscles, it was remarked that the telepathists might take heart, especially if the emanation from one human body should be proved to have an effect on another body. This additional step now appears to have been made, if we may credit a recent announcement of Charpentier, who claims to have established the fact that *n*-rays exalt the sensitiveness of the different sense-organs when they fall either on those organs or on the brain-centers associated with them. It will be remembered that Charpentier has already asserted that the intensity of the radiation differs with the activity of the region from which it proceeds. If he can now prove that radiation from a particular part of the brain affects especially the corresponding part of another brain, a physiological mechanism for thought-transference will have been established. This step, however, would be a long one, and it certainly has not yet been taken. Dr. Charpentier's latest announcement is thus described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 4):

"A very distinct increase of the sensation of smell is observed when the source of *n*-rays acts on the upper part of the nose, in the neighborhood of the olfactory spots . . . or on the median and superior part of the skull. . . . Taste is also increased by the rays, either when the substance is placed on the surface of the tongue or when it is diffused through the mouth. The increase is manifested feebly, following the action of the source (tempered steel, for instance) on a parietal zone near that of gustation.

"The action on hearing is shown by a source placed opposite the auditory conduit, and the central action by a source placed above the ear opposite the brain-center of audition."

The author of the note in the *Revue* is somewhat skeptical about all this. He remarks:

"Certainly there is no theoretical objection to such an influence, but no psychologist who has devoted himself to the study of sense-perception would accept in their entirety the data indicated by the author without having details about the methods used, which have not yet been furnished. The chances of error are enormous, and suggestibility has such an influence, when it acts on small variations, that we should be sure that its influence has been eliminated. . . .

"It is to be feared that M. Charpentier has observed only variations or oscillations of attention excited by the approach of a body or provoked by the suggestibility of the subject, if forewarned. And it is always allowable to ask whether these influences on the centers would have been discovered if their localization were not already known.

"It is desirable that M. Charpentier should perform his experiments on a subject who has not been forewarned and with a rigorous technique. Besides this, the Académie of Sciences, in the case of many of the facts relating to *n*-rays, would do well to ask for experimental demonstration. In fact, altho the existences of the *n*-rays discovered by Blondlot would appear to be undeniable, it would be dangerous to accept—as authors, scientists, and the public are too apt to do—all the sometimes hasty results that are reported from all sides and that have not perhaps received the necessary confirmation. . . . Radium has prepared our minds in too great a degree to regard as true, even *a priori*, the most marvelous discoveries.

* In this particular case, and from the strictly psychologic point

of view, we may ask whether the action of the *n*-rays does not resemble that of the magnet on hysterical persons. Charpentier's conclusions are certainly possible. That is not perhaps a sufficient reason for concluding too quickly that they are true."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

Vegetable Patchwork.—The curious fabric made by the leaf-cutting ants and bees is thus described in a recent article on "Tailoring Animals" in *Harper's Magazine* by Dr. Henry C. McCook. He says:

"In tailoring establishments the cutting department represents the highest trained skill. To plan a garment and then cut its various parts from the stuff is distinctly the work of a finer intelligence than to put the parts together. It may be forcing analogies too far, but at least it is a fancy that lies close to fact that the highest order of insects, the Hymenoptera, perhaps contain species that cut from the leaves of plants a covering for their young, which pieces they unite upon a fixed and traditional but apparently pre-meditated plan. The cutting or parasol ants may be grouped with these species, and the leaf-cutting bee has even a better claim to the first honors in the cutters' association of their gild. Her brooding-nest is a tapestried tube made in soft wood, in the pith of an elder-stock, the hollow of a tree, an opening in an old wall, the shelter of a cornice, or a hole in the ground. Having chosen and arranged her quarters, she proceeds to get material to drape its walls. You may see her then squat upon a rose-leaf, revolving upon her feet while she uses her jaws as scissors, thus clipping out a circular patch, which she carries to her quarters. The piece is thrust into the tube, with the serrated edge, it is alleged, habitually placed upon the outside. The elasticity of the cutting causes it to cling to the walls, and when a dozen pieces, more or less, are laid in and overlapped, a small thimble-shaped cell is formed. Into this the mother drops an egg, and puts a bit of bee-bread, and seals up the cell with a cutting or two. Like cells are added until they are lengthened out into a chamber two or three inches long. Other chambers follow, the mother placing half a dozen cells in every one, until her maternal zeal is satisfied, which at times is not until several separate rooms are tapestried. This feat, in the number of pieces cut and placed, rivals that of our grandmothers' patchwork quilts. For the bee may cut and carry and drape a thousand pieces ere her task is done."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

OF Professor Wilhelm His, the eminent German anatomist, who died on May last, at the age of seventy-three, *Nature* says that he altered and extended our knowledge of human anatomy more than any man of his time. "He introduced more accurate methods of studying the form and relationships of the various organs of the body. Pupils went to him from all parts of the earth and carried back to their native universities the quiet, honest spirit of investigation, the complete methods and the accurate technique His had introduced in his laboratory at Leipzig. His influence to-day is world-wide; it is especially evident in the remarkable progress in embryological research made recently in the United States.

THAT the abduction of Mr. Perdicaris may have an important effect on the status of Morocco as a health resort in several ways is pointed out by *The Lancet* (London), which says: "To the European Mr. Perdicaris has . . . been a constant friend and the leader in all practical useful works. It was Mrs. Perdicaris who organized the soup-kitchens when there was danger of cholera, so that the want of food should not prepare the way for the outbreak of the disease. In all public works that have contributed to render Tangier clean and healthy Mr. Perdicaris was the principal initiator and donor. The cause of public health has in him its first and most useful champion, while in regard to the cruel abuses practised under the *protégé* system he has been instrumental in bringing about reforms. We can not believe him in danger, but the episode is none the less disconcerting, as other Europeans not well known and respected may be similarly treated. What is so pleasant and health-restoring at Tangier is the facility for obtaining horses and mules, or even camels if preferred, and going for long rides over the hills and wild roadless country. With Raisuli and his men on the war-path this is evidently not possible now. If they do not respect even Mr. Perdicaris, certainly no one else is safe. In these circumstances, and in view of the treaty recently concluded between England and France, it may well be that this is the beginning of the end. The European intervention so long deferred may soon be at hand. It will not be an unmixed blessing. It may put an end to the special charm that Morocco possessed which was useful, not only to the artist in search of the original and beautiful, but also to the physician anxious to provide a complete mental change for his patient. On the other hand, it will be more easy to get the necessary sanitary works carried out and it is to be hoped that brigandage will be suppressed."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ORTHODOX VIEWS OF GREAT SCIENTISTS.

DR. JAMES J. WALSH, M.D., Ph.D., protests against the prevailing impression that "science is practically always, and indeed almost inevitably, associated with unorthodoxy in religious views." Turning to the sciences of biology and electricity, he claims that the master minds in these fields have been "far from being unchristian or infidel in thinking." In biology he names Schwann, discoverer of the cellular constitution of all living things; Lamarck, "the great modern father of evolution"; Johann Mueller, "whom the Germans delight to call the father of modern medicine"; Claude Bernard, the great French physiologist; and Pasteur, "undoubtedly the greatest of modern biologists." All these great men, Dr. Walsh states, were faithful members of the Roman Catholic Church. "Besides these," he continues, "it must not be forgotten that many of the distinguished biologists who were not Catholics were yet faithful Christians, and believed not only in Revelation, but also in all that Christianity means for the solution of our great social problems, present and future."

It is not the history of modern biology alone, says Dr. Walsh, that furnishes an absolute contradiction to the notion that "great scientific attainments, and especially supreme success in scientific investigation, are incompatible with the most perfect intellectual submission to orthodox religious principles." The science of electricity, he states, offers almost more striking examples. We quote further (*The Catholic World*, June) as follows:

"It might well be thought that this department of physics, which has now come to be considered as an independent science, is so modern that it must furnish some striking examples in support of the idea that science leads men away from that attention to other worldly things which many seem fain to believe is characteristic only of the poet and dreamer, and takes from them faith and hope according to Christian teaching. As a matter of fact, however, the great discoverers in the science of electricity are all of them, practically, without exception, devout, faithful, practical Christians. Volta, to whom we owe the original discoveries that made the further investigation of the electrical current possible, and who thus opened the way for the industrial applications of electricity, was always a constant and devout member of the Catholic Church. Galvani, who first pointed out the existence of animal electricity, was almost quixotic in his devotions to Catholic principles and obedience to the dictates of conscience, even at material loss to himself. Ampère, the great French father of magnetic electricity, was quite as faithful a devotee to his religious practises of piety as he was to his scientific work in magnetism and electricity.

"It is not alone among the Latin nations that this combination of Christian faith and scientific attainments with successful investigation leading to great discoveries is found. Michael Faraday, the great English physicist, to whose discoveries in the department of electricity we owe so much, tho not a Catholic, was an eminently good Christian and a faithful believer in the care of Providence for the world. Of Sir Humphry Davy, Faraday's great predecessor, the same thing may be said with equal truth. Of the great Scandinavian discoverer in electricity, Oersted, whose work proved such a stimulus to investigators throughout the world, we have definite proof that he was not only a believer but a public advocate of all that Christianity meant for humanity and modern civilization. Of Ohm, whose name is enshrined in electrical terminology, we know that he was a pupil of the Jesuits, a teacher subsequently at one of their colleges, and a faithful member of the Catholic Church to the end of his life."

Among still more modern scientists Dr. Walsh cites Clerk Maxwell and Lord Kelvin. Of the latter he writes: "The present dean of the physical sciences, Lord Kelvin, is not only not in any sense an infidel, he is even something of a controversial Christian, who insists on the smallness of mind of those who fail to see God's handiwork in the things of nature."

"These are some of the greatest names at the end of the nine-

teenth and the beginning of the twentieth century," says Dr. Walsh, "and rationalism has failed utterly to touch them."

After taking up each of these men individually, and supporting by the narratives of their lives and by quotation from their writings his contention that they were all faithful Christians, Dr. Walsh summarizes as follows:

"We have thus seen that the great scientific geniuses to whom we owe the foundations of electricity, the first important ground-breaking discoveries in the departments of animal electricity, voltaic electricity, the connection between electricity and chemistry, between electricity and certain physical manifestations, and also between electricity and magnetism, were all of them sincere, simple-minded believers in the great religious truths which have so influenced mankind, and were practical religious followers of their beliefs, proud of the name of Christians, and glad to be helpful to others in the matter of faith in religious mysteries."

It may be objected, he says, that these men lived before the modern skeptical spirit invaded science, or that perhaps it was the later logical deductions from their discoveries which led men into materialism. But in answer to this objection, he promises to show in a later paper that the "great electrical scientists who followed the founders, and who have led electrical science up to its modern acme of development, were practically all of them quite as firm believers in religious truth and quite as devoted adherents of religious principles as were their great predecessors in this department of physical science."

CHRISTIANITY'S MOST FORMIDABLE RIVAL.

MODERN Protestantism, says Prof. Thomas C. Hall, of Union Theological Seminary, is wofully ignorant of Marxian Socialism. Yet it is in Socialism, he argues, that organized Christianity has its most serious, determined, and formidable rival—a fact to which the Roman Catholic Church has been painfully awakened in France, Belgium, and Italy. Only Protestantism has failed to grasp the significance of this new force, which now musters over 3,000,000 voters in Germany, nearly 1,000,000 in Austria, more than 1,500,000 in France, 500,000 in Belgium, and probably about 250,000 in the United States, with strong entrenchments in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy, and now even in Spain.

Socialism, as Professor Hall sees it, is not simply a political economy, nor a philosophy, nor a scheme of reform. It is, he says, "a religious faith, and is being embodied in a religious organization." "It is not a science, but a dogma; it is not a belief, but a profound trust." True it is, he says, that it is based upon a political economy far from contemptible; that it involves a philosophy of life cruder relatively than its political economy; and that it catches up and uses the phrases and conceptions of modern science "more thoroughly, if not more intelligently, than does modern Christianity." But it is because in it "a new hope and a new faith have found definite expression" that Socialism assumes the appearance of a rival of organized Christianity. In Germany the Socialist lecture-hall, we are told, already threatens, with the workingman, to take the place of the church. And what has gone so far in Germany, says Professor Hall, is going on all over Europe, and is beginning rapidly to take place in the United States. To quote further (from *The North American Review*, June):

"Indeed, the student of church history who wonders feebly over his books what was the power exercised by the early wandering prophet and the ecstatic dreamer of dreams, would do well to visit a Socialist meeting, stirred to enthusiasm by a visiting 'comrade' whose reputation as a speaker has preceded him. The burden of testimony at such a meeting is a more or less intelligent repetition of the catch-phrases of Marxianism; and, with that as a basis, ringing and confident assurances of a world conquest; and faces

worn with toil light up with the radiance of assured victory and final world-peace."

Here, the writer continues, begin some of the strange and striking analogies that should make every student of primitive Christianity an earnest student of Socialism. The dogmatisms and dreams of the two organizations, he states, deserve the most careful psychological comparison and analysis.

Moreover, he finds it highly suggestive that the economic world-conditions to-day reproduce, in many ways, those which so greatly furthered the spread of an organized and dogmatic Christianity. We read:

"Now, as in the days of Rome, the world is physically united, as it has not been since the fall of the empire. Since then, not until the last century was travel as safe and as frequent as in the days of Roman domination. Now, as then, the world is intellectually under the dominion of a common stock of ideas and methods. What Greece did for the Roman world, experimental science does for us. Now, as then, three tongues give any teacher the ears of the world's real leaders, and the wide extent of the world's dominion gives a freedom of utterance which the smaller conditions of life made impossible before, and which reminds the student of the really astonishing liberty of speech permitted by Rome. Moreover, now, as in the days of the empire, the land open to exploitation is rapidly passing into a few hands, and the urban population increases at the expense of the country, as it did in the days of Nero, and equally to the alarm of the responsible power-possessing class. . . . Under existing conditions, the primitive Christian Church was the only organization with sufficient strength among the proletariat to reorganize the bankrupt world. . . . In fact, the Christian Church fell heir to a mass of proletarian organizations in a manner only comparable to the way in which to-day Socialism is falling heir to trades-unions and reform agencies of even middle-class origin."

After emphasizing the proletarian and "possessionless" character of the early church, Professor Hall proceeds to draw another parallel:

"A possessionless class is not only a relatively unstable population, but one in which national feeling is weak. The Christian or Socialist group is bound to become cosmopolitan in sympathy. The group is no longer based on geographical considerations; the organizing conception is a common discontent and a common hope. The proletariat of the days of Jesus, like the proletariat of to-day, felt itself cut off from national ambitions, and class feeling became stronger than all national feeling."

And again:

"The conditions of the proletariat struggle are reproducing to-day, in another particular, the history of early Christianity. The power-possessing class press sees in the internal struggles of Socialism a sure indication of inherent weakness; and there is scarcely any exaggeration possible of the bitterness of these dissensions. Yet it must be remembered that they have never reached the heights and depths of the contests waged by the parties in the early church. The whole empire was shaken by the fierce feuds of warring monks, who fought in the streets and poisoned rival superiors, and used all the arts of blandishments, intrigues, bribes, and threats to secure the banishment or death of hated rivals. It is intense fanatical faith that makes such quarrels possible, and without that faith Socialism would be no danger to the existing order. Should a political Socialist party in the near future reach power, such contentions would be as serious a menace to the stability of society as were the desperate conflicts between Arian and orthodox parties in the old Roman world."

Socialism is doing under our eyes just what the Old Catholic Church did. It is hardening into a dogmatism. But its real strength, continues Professor Hall, is not its dogmas, but its faith in a supersensuous reality, a profound faith in a coming reign of its ideals of righteousness. He concludes with this double note of warning:

"The existing order is not challenged by a theory of political economy, nor by an academic philosophy of life; it has to deal with a religious faith, a new standard of values, a fighting ideal

and a militant enthusiasm rapidly hardening into an aggressive dogmatism. The Roman Empire gave way to the Old Catholic Church because it was rotten economically. For genuine Christianity this was a grave misfortune, however dramatic the victory may seem to have been. Christianity was dogmatized and formalized and organized into a new paganism. The really vital question before the existing order to-day is: How far is it ready to meet the tremendous strain of changing economic conditions, or how far is it really rotten as Socialist enthusiasm proclaims it to be? If the Socialists are right, and to them fall the responsibilities of reorganizing a weary and outgrown civilization, then it is to be devoutly wished that they may become accurate students of the rise of the Old Catholic Church, and that they would more carefully guard themselves against the dangers that beset it in the hour of its victory. If the existing order is to maintain itself, then it must find some more zeal-inspiring dream than any yet on the horizon of either feudal Romanism or individualistic Protestantism. Perhaps we, too, might do well to learn again the lessons of success and failure written in the pages of the gradual transformation of primitive Christianity into the Old Catholic Church, as *securus judicavit orbis terrarum.*"

IS JOHN'S GOSPEL AN ANTI-JEWISH POLEMICAL WRITING?

THE hostile attitude toward Christ, in which "the Jews" are represented throughout the fourth gospel, has done much to vex and perplex the interpreters in their efforts to determine exactly the purpose of this book. In recent months several attempts have been made to find in this very word "Jews" the key to the understanding of the whole book. In the Jewish mission journal founded by Delitzsch, *Soat auf Hoffnung* (Leipsic, No. 4), is found a lengthy discussion based on the book of Pastor Wuttig, "Das Johanneische Evangelium und seine Abfassungszeit" (The Gospel of John and the Time of Its Composition), in which the novel effort is made to prove that "Jews" is here equivalent to Judeans, and that the book merely reflects the standing antagonisms between the Galileans, of whom Jesus was a representative, and the Jews of the southern province. The writer of the article, Pastor A. Wiegand, considers this the best solution of the enigma yet offered.

The most significant answer, however, to the fourth gospel sphinx's riddle is that furnished by Prof. Dr. W. Wrede, of the theological faculty of the University of Breslau, who in his latest work, entitled "Character und Tendenz des Johannesevangelium" (Character and Tendency of John's Gospel), maintains that this book is really an anti-Jewish "tendency" production and, accordingly, anything but an historical work. This is not the first attempt made to ascribe to John's Gospel a certain "tendency" in the polemical ups and downs of the apostolic age. Weigäcker, in his famous "Apostolische Zeit Alter" (Age of the Apostles) saw in it a reflection of the anti-Jewish polemical spirit in the early church. Baldensperger emphasized still more decidedly the polemical character of the gospel, declaring that the prologue indicated hostility to the followers of John the Baptist; then Jülicher, in his "Einführung" (Introduction to the New Testament) calls it an "apologetico-polemical" work directed against the Jews, and places it on a parallel with Justin's dialogue with Trypho, the Jew. Wrede has now in an aggressive manner developed this "tendency" idea, stating, among other things, the following:

"No book in the New Testament is more generally misunderstood by the people than is the case with John's Gospel. In this gospel the narrative is only a garment that is to cover certain doctrines and teachings. An author who simply narrates his story does not write as is done in this book. Indeed, the writer could not have been even a pupil of an eye-witness of the career of Christ. Not a few of the real events are grossly misunderstood. What was meant to be understood spiritually the writer has accepted in a literal sense. Such Jews as are here depicted really

never existed. A book that on principle depicts the Jews in this attitude of hostility to the Lord, mentioning the very arguments which they bring forth, must have originated in a writer who had close connection with the Jews. But the Jews could never have been as they are here described, any more than the Roman procurator could have deported himself in the manner in which Pilate is reported to have done. These and similar facts go to show that the book is the product of polemics, and purposes to employ polemics. It is an anti-Jewish tendency writing; it is an expression of the struggle of the church against the Judaistic tendencies in many circles during the early history of the church. At that time such problems as the miracles and prophecies of Christ; his origin and sufferings and death, his resurrection, his relation to the Baptist, were all in the foreground of discussion, and John's Gospel is written to meet the objections of Jews to these cardinal teachings of Christianity. Over against the old gospels it is a new production in kind and character, its contents being determined by the purposes the author had in view. The picture furnished is really unhistorical, but the apologetical and polemical tendency of the book does not thereby suffer. The contents of this gospel are theology and speculation, but not history; it is a Christology, but not a record of the historical Christ."

Professor Kunze, of the Protestant faculty of Vienna, subjects the booklet of Wrede to a close examination in the *Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, Nos. 8 and 9), and comes to the conclusion that this solution "does not solve the Johannine problem." Its extreme position is the exaggeration of a small germ of truth; its weakness is that it makes the gospel a purely subjective production with objective historical contents, and it has only the merit of having added one more hypothesis to the scores that have been advanced to deprive the church of "the finest gospel," as Luther was accustomed to term this book.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN SPIRIT AND MATTER.

IN a work called "The Widow's Mite and Other Psychic Phenomena," the author, Isaac K. Funk, D.D., LL.D., states as his purpose to give greater currency to psychic phenomena and thus to "assist a little in rallying to the Society for Psychical Research the help needed." The help asked for is that which can be derived only from the trained scientist, and the author's belief seems to be that the already verified facts are sufficient to justify competent scientists to attempt the task of generalization. He asserts that as the result of the accumulation of physical facts and thousands of well-verified psychic facts the margin dividing spirit and matter is constantly narrowing. Thus:

"Many steps in the last few years have been taken upward toward the boundary line that separates the spirit from matter. The phonograph that photographs the voice, the long distance telephone which enable us to hear the voice of a friend tho the ocean intervenes, the wireless telegraph which by waves of ether is a prophecy of conversation with the inhabitants on other planets, the x-ray giving us power to look through solids, the kinetoscope that helps us to see events of the past in action—where is the end? Lord Kelvin has discovered that an atom of matter and an atom of ether may occupy the same space at the same time, and that an electron is so small that it will take one hundred thousand of them to make an atom; and Sir William Crookes tells us that there is such stupendous energy in the radiations of radium, the newly discovered element, that a few grains of it would suffice to lift the entire English navy two miles.

"It is in this 'new day' much easier to believe that there is an inner universe, that this inner universe is a stupendous vitalizing force through which run streams of individuality, and that he who fully *believes* has the intelligence and power and goodness of this universe to draw on—the inner universe, a network of psychic nerves, touch one, touch all. Thought and feeling vibrate everywhere. No man lives to himself nor thinks to himself; as waves of light are darting everywhere across the ocean of light-ether and nowhere get confused, each object standing out clearly revealed,

so in that greater and far more refined ocean of thought-ether each thought is clear, distinct to the receiver-mind which is attuned to the transmitter-mind. We now know that we occupy but a minute corner of the universe, and that there easily may be a thousand laws and a thousand forces of which we have never as yet dreamed. In infinite space there is room for many, many things."

"What if it be true," asks the author, "that we are breaking through into the next stage of evolution?" If that be true, he continues, we ought not to expect to find it a simple world, but one vastly more complex than this. The difficulties of men in breaking into the intellectual world have not disappeared even after thousands of years of effort to gain the mastery of our reasoning faculties. "If the next stage of evolution is the mastery of faculties by which we shall be able to commune consciously with the spirit world, is it unreasonable to believe that the mastery of these higher faculties will prove a more complicated and difficult task than has proved the mastery of the reasoning faculties?" Such a reflection, he thinks, will make us tolerant of the many blunders of honest effort at the very inception of the new order.

All attempts at intelligent solution of the tens of thousands of psychic phenomena, says the author, now seem to lie in two directions—namely :

"1. The *subjective mind*—variously called *unconscious mind*, *subliminal self*, *subnormal self*, etc.

"2. *Spiritualism*. By this is meant the theory that refers the explanation to intelligences outside of men living in the flesh, sometimes called *extramundane intelligences*. The advocates of this theory make the term cover good angels and bad angels, intelligences from any other part of the physical universe, and from human beings who previously existed in the flesh.

"Formerly it was a very simple question when any psychic phenomena were encountered. They were considered the results of coincidence, or of fraud, or of spirits. Now, when we succeed in eliminating coincidence and fraud, we reach only the threshold of the difficulty.

"Immense progress has been made by the Society for Psychical Research and other psychologists in the exploration of the subjective mind. Marvels upon marvels have been revealed, with hints often of a far greater domain to be explored—a domain so great and marvelous as to make us stand still with amazement. It is easy to understand why Gladstone said, when accepting honorary membership in the Society for Psychical Research, speaking of the work of the society: 'It is the most important work which is being done in the world—by far the most important.' It appears that the conscious mind is only a small segment of our spirit selves; the greater part of the mind or soul is below the threshold of consciousness. As the solar spectrum reveals only a fragment of the forces in light—other forces are above the rays that make ultra-violet, and others below that make ultra-red, as all the heat-waves, the chemical waves, the Hertzian waves—so our spirit or mind spectrum as revealed in consciousness is limited. Who can tell how far below or above consciousness extend the powers of the soul?"

Turning to the second alternative presented in explanation of psychic phenomena, Dr. Funk says: "Spiritualism, so far as I have seen, is a great blundering attempt to utilize a colossal new force or rather a world of new forces." He does not go to the extent of giving credence to the conclusion of Frederick Myers that, "after deducting all that is fraudulent and misleading in spiritualistic phenomena, and attributing all possible to subjective faculties, there still remains sufficient to justify sure belief in actual communication with discarnate spirits." He does, however, express his willingness to reconcile himself to the spirit hypothesis "through thinking that we are entering a psychic field of investigation that is marvelously complex, and that what we are getting now is the babble of babes, not because of the lack of intellectual ability of spirits, but of the lack of ability on both the earth side and the spirit side to handle the forces that make communication possible." If any one should demonstrate the practicability of intramundane communication, he "will go down into history as a far greater discoverer than Columbus, than Newton, than Morse, than

Marconi—yes, than all combined." In looking to science to attempt the solution, he says:

"Science should move in this matter with great deliberation, but move. The subject is worthy of it. The phenomena should be subjected to the most severe critical tests, put through the furnace, heated seven times, of critical investigation—this by that class of scientists who have learned to do accurate thinking, accurate work along the lines of modern psychology. Scientists can never recall too frequently the fact that all beliefs, in their early history, were contradictory and ran wild: Astronomy ran to astrology, chemistry to alchemy and many other chimeras, hypnotism to every sort of humbuggery. Healing by suggestion is still in its chaotic crazy-quilt state. It is just what we might expect of Spiritualism, if it be true, that it also must pass its crazy-quilt period."

THE INSTINCT OF PRAYER.

SINCE the great majority of men, whatever may be their religious opinions, pray if they find themselves in sufficiently acute distress, argues a writer in *The Spectator* (London), belief in prayer is an instinct, "an instinct which neither argument nor disappointment is able to eradicate." But if occasional prayer, he goes on to say, is a spiritual instinct, it is no less certain that habitual prayer is a spiritual effort. We read further:

"When the disciples of our Lord said to him, 'Teach us to pray,' there is no doubt that they were referring to the habit of prayer, which they found difficult, and perhaps burdensome. Those who desire to be delivered from some sudden pain or peril do not ask to have words found for them in which they may express themselves, and the diurnal suggestion contained in the Lord's Prayer makes it evident that it was intended to serve as a pattern to those who wanted to put more vitality into their accustomed devotions. In reply to this request Christ, who sought to give men rest unto their souls, made no heavy demands upon the powers of worship of those whom he taught, realizing, no doubt, how exceedingly different those powers are. The form he offered them as a pattern of what prayer should be is very short and comprehensive. There is no value, he explains, in vain repetition, and no one is heard for his much speaking, neither is any great effort after expression necessary, since 'your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him.' Times and seasons of prayer he leaves entirely to the individual conscience, only urging each man to maintain privacy in his personal devotions so far as he can, on the ground that it preserves sincerity."

This teaching, we read, coincides exactly with the modern religious spirit; but other sayings of Christ on the subject of prayer are more difficult to understand. Says the writer:

"Whatever allowance we may make for metaphorical language, it can not be denied that he asserted that all prayers made in a Christian spirit are answered, and that he reiterated the assertion with startling plainness: 'Whatsoever things ye desire, when ye pray believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them.' It is not very easy to see what he meant. One meaning must obviously be set aside. The most spiritual teacher whom the world has ever seen did not offer to his disciples the wishing-cup of a children's tale. However the words as they have come down to us may appear to bear the interpretation that all who pray can get what they want, that is certainly not how they were understood by those who heard them. . . . The men to whom Christ spoke must constantly have prayed, as they felt, to no purpose, and it was, as we imagine, to remove this source of discouragement that our Lord set himself. He wanted to impress upon them that 'men ought always to pray, and not to faint.' It is characteristic of him that he almost never said the obvious thing, or told men that which went without saying. It would have been meaningless to say to those who had all their lives been harassed by the knowledge that prayer would not always bring the fulfilment of a wish. In the same way Christ told those who believed his teaching that they should never die, but should live forever. He was not denying the physical fact of a physical death, which all saw happening around

them, but proclaiming as emphatically as possible the spiritual fact of a spiritual life."

Are we to suppose, then, the writer asks, that Christ meant us never to pray for a temporal blessing? He continues:

"That seems to us to be an impossible solution in the face of the facts. He suggested to all men to pray every day for the means of livelihood, and his followers, by their own account, prayed for temporal blessings. Our Lord himself—with the reservation of complete obedience to God's will—prayed fervently that the doom he foresaw might be averted. Again, it is almost impossible to distinguish between spiritual and temporal benefits, so complex is the world we live in. Most men in the present day simply could not pray for what seems to them a miracle. When the doctor tells us that life is extinct, we have not the power to pray that that life may return to the body; but who can tell how many calamities may have been avoided by a spiritual suggestion? To deny that instances of answers to prayer have occurred is, in the opinion of the present writer at least, to shut one's eyes to evidence."

"The explanation of the whole matter which commends itself to our mind is this—that prayer is a beneficent force to which our instinct bears witness. That which we so dimly realize, our Lord, with his infinitely greater spiritual sensitiveness, clearly saw—so clearly that he could hardly find words strong enough to express his meaning, or to impress it upon the minds of his followers. He speaks as tho those who pray put in motion some force whose working is as certain as that of any law of nature, and he teaches this as part of the Christian faith. But exactly how that law works we do not know, and he did not explain. Why he did not every man must decide for himself in accordance with the dogmatic medium through which he is able to receive the Christian verity. There are some people who get out of all these difficulties by piously begging the question. They say that all who pray in Christ's name should pray that God's will may be done more fervently than they pray for what they want, and that then they must obtain one or other of their petitions. But tho our Lord certainly taught men to try to resign themselves to the will of God, and did resign himself, we can not believe that he taught what seems to us of the nature of a pious quibble. Many—we might almost say most—good people never succeed in completely giving up their wills to God. Are we to say that such have never prayed in the spirit of Christ? We can not help thinking that when Christ said 'in my name' he meant something far simpler than this somewhat Jesuitical advice. The one condition which he insisted on a man's complying with before he could put in motion the power of prayer was benevolence. He must 'forgive' if he had 'aught against any.' He must bring his mind into harmony with the mind of God, not necessarily by emptying it of all desire, but by strenuously endeavoring to have a good will toward all men. He must not pray against his enemies."

That we may one day understand the law we have been discussing far better than we do at present, concludes the writer, seems to be well within the bounds of spiritual possibility. "Certain glimpses of its operation, even when the actual petition has been refused, have been vouchsafed to us from the beginning."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

SAYS *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal): "Just as the iconoclast in medicine, in law, and in meteorology is quite welcome to remain in the community, so is the similar iconoclast in the church welcome to the fellowship of lay communion. Only the teaching office is inconsistent with the convictions of those so constituted that they must teach primarily their own individualism, rather than the accepted position of the body in whose name and with whose authority they teach. Private thinkers and teachers have full authority to teach as they please; but ambassadors of a kingdom are rightly at liberty to speak in the name of the kingdom, only what the kingdom enunciates."

The Christian Work (New York) says: "The comparative statistics of religious denominations in England as compiled by Mr. Howard Evans from official sources show that the established church still counts more communicants than all the non-conformists together, tho the difference is not very great. Of churchmen there are 2,050,718. Of non-conformists there were 2,010,530. The so-called free churches exceed the establishment, however, in the number of their Sunday-school scholars, having 3,389,848 to compare with 2,919,413. But both totals show that the Sunday-school is much more effectively worked in England than with us, where last year there were only 434,555 Sunday-school scholars as against 773,261 communicants."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE ONSLAUGHT IMPENDING AT PORT ARTHUR.

KUROKI, with his forces spread out for scores of miles, may be keeping in touch with Kuropatkin, but Port Arthur remains the vital factor to the Japanese. So sure of this are many experts in London, Paris, and Berlin that they pay but passing attention to the raids of the Vladivostok squadron and devote themselves to calculations of the period within which the Russian fortress may be expected to succumb. Prussian military men, writing in the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, argue that the place ought to fall this month if it is ever going to fall at all. Should it hold out until well beyond the middle of next month, they say, the defenses will have been proved sufficiently formidable to baffle the Japanese for a long time—perhaps long enough for Russian naval reinforcements to arrive. On the other hand, the Paris *Gaulois* calmly awaits Port Arthur's capture without stating just when that Russian calamity is to be looked for. "It would be an unfortunate event," says the Paris paper, "but it would be a negligible event so far as the campaign is concerned." The London *Speaker*, convinced that Japanese operations against Kuropatkin are of secondary importance, sensational despatches to the contrary notwithstanding, remarks:

"Some of the best critics in our press have wondered that the Japanese have not masked Port Arthur with a comparatively small force, and massed all their three armies against Kuropatkin; and one critic, perhaps the ablest of all, has suggested that the Japanese have deliberately abstained from attacking the main Russian army on account of diplomatic considerations! It is easier to believe that the Japanese understand the possibility, or rather probability, of the sailing of the Baltic fleet. The Japanese have no means of recruiting their navy; they have chosen to depend entirely upon the sea for their communications. It is, therefore, absolutely essential for them to destroy the only practicable naval base which Russia possesses in the Far East. They must destroy it within three months, and if they can do so in three weeks their advantage will be enormously increased."

"It can not be too often repeated: the resistance of Port Arthur sufficiently prolonged will insure, humanly speaking, the strategical success of Russia before the first snow falls; its fall will insure the occupation of all southern Manchuria by the Japanese."

"In the light of this theory, which we are convinced is the true one, all the rumors, guesses, and falsehoods about the second Japanese army and the main Russian force in the Manchurian plain lose their importance."

This shows a correct sense of the relative importance of the factors at the front, in the opinion of continental experts. "If, however," says the military expert of *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "the strength of the defenses and garrison is as great and complete as circumstances demand, then, despite the certainty of its ultimate fate, Port Arthur may offer a much more protracted resistance than is generally anticipated." He sketches in graphic detail a picture of the sanguinary onslaught about to be witnessed:

"Let us suppose that the defenders have been pushed back sufficiently far to allow the Japanese to bring up their siege artillery. The positions of the various batteries on such familiar ground have doubtless long been decided upon, but inasmuch as they will be within range of the fortress guns their preparation with parapets and heavy gun-platforms, traverses and magazines, will have to be effected as secretly as possible. For the Russians, if they have ammunition and men to spare, will be certain to do their utmost by gun-fire and sortie to prevent the establishment of the batteries which are being raised to demolish their defenses. This work the Japanese will do as much as possible by night, but the siege guns of to-day are of such enormous weight that much more labor is required before they can actually open fire, and it is during this period of preparation that the beleaguered garrison can give most trouble, and must be held in check by the Japanese infantry."

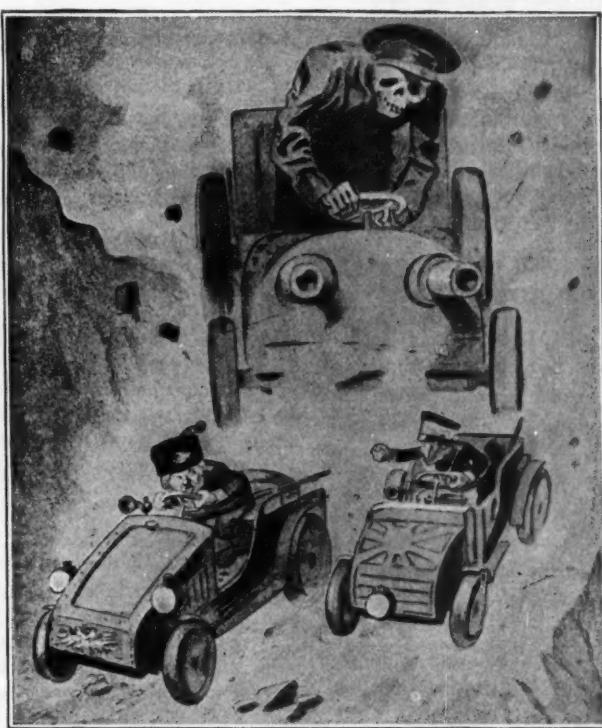
"When all is ready, it will be a duel to the death between the biggest and most powerful artillery which has ever been used in the attack and defense of a beleaguered fortress. Japan's first task must be to crush and subdue the fire of the Russian redoubts, but even then their assault will be no easy matter, as we shall see if we examine more closely the nature of the defenses to be crossed."

"The permanent forts of Port Arthur enceinte are very different things from the redoubts of Kin-chau. Occupying a broken chain of heights around the town like Portsmouth or Plymouth, the Russian defenses, designed by General Vernander, if held by a strong garrison, with ample supplies of food and ammunition, might well at first sight seem impregnable. So effectively are the works concealed, that looking from the Japanese side little is visible on the heights even to the practised eye except a straightening or swelling of the ridges here and there, which do not quite suggest their natural conformation. Let us, however, climb the heights themselves. We shall then be able to appreciate better

the formidable task before the forces of the Mikado."

"Huge ramparts of earth zigzag away to right and left. The crests of these slope outward to allow of fire from the great ordnance behind to be directed downward. Further out the slope becomes steeper, and then descends sheer into a huge gulf-like ditch, which being out of reach of the guns above is fitted with defenses of its own in the shape of kuponiers as well as counterscarp and escarp galleries. These are built of masonry into both sides of the ditch, and provided with guns and loopholes, enabling the whole interior space to be swept with fire in case of its entrance by the enemy. Above the outer ridge of the ditch is another parapet whose long outer slope, called the glacis, barb-wired and mined, is an exact prolongation of the main ramparts behind, whose big guns are thus afforded an unobstructed field of fire. Within the ramparts the interior space is divided at intervals by huge mounds of earth, called traverses, to protect the men working the guns from enfilade fire from a flank; and beneath these traverses are large vaults, open on the safe side, in which both light guns and men can be placed under cover during an overpowering bombardment."

"The intervening space between these powerful works on the lower ground is defended by lines of trenches, ditches, and obstacles of every description; while even if these were penetrated the fortifications surmounting every hill on the land side are semi-enclosed works whose gorges are protected by masonry loopholed walls with the object of their defense as separate forts so that the defense may be protracted to the last, and the enemy, if possible, destroyed and driven out again. Communications from the various



CHAUFFEUR DEATH.
—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

works, which are visible from the land side, are very effective, and safe from enfilade by their trace, the prolongation of which calls upon other works or land positions considered inaccessible, altho the Japanese may contradict this assumption. The protection for guns and gunners is very good, and there is said to be no difficulty from smoke, as in the closed galleries of obsolete granite-faced forts, like those of Sheerness; nor can men be struck by splinters of stone, for the works are all of earth. Such are the general features of the defenses which the Japanese forces have to overcome, and every one must acknowledge they form a pretty hard nut to crack.

"But, despite the increased strength of the modern fortress, the attack has gained in power to an even greater extent. The enormously increased range and weight of modern artillery will enable the Japanese to place a large number of heavy batteries out of sight on a long outer circle, behind a chain of fortified posts, and while subjecting the defenses generally to an accurate high-angle fire they will be able to concentrate a steady rain of high-explosive shells upon the points selected for attack. These, which can be lobbed into the defenses from a number of widely scattered points incessantly day and night, must in conjunction with infantry fire—to which the ground in front of Port Arthur peculiarly lends itself—inevitably subdue the fire of the forts. These, too, it must be remembered, are under the additional disadvantage of being liable to be taken in reverse by the guns of the fleet, which is evidently ready to take a hand in the business when the proper moment arrives."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DOUBTS OF THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

FIVE powerful modern battle-ships, three battle-ships of earlier date, two armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, two transports, and thirty torpedo-boats, which Admiral Rozhdestvensky is to take from the Baltic this month to redress the naval balance in the Far East, resolve themselves into thin air under the searching criticisms of the London *Times*. That unsympathetic student of the Baltic squadron demonstrates in two columns of expert analysis that the Russian admiral's undertaking—which it declines to believe he will even attempt for months—would be comparable only with the immortal tilt of Don Quixote. Editorially it adds:

"When news of the first attack upon Port Arthur and of the reduction of the Russian squadron there to a helpless condition reached Europe, we were at once assured that the balance of sea power would be turned in favor of Russia by the early despatch of the Baltic fleet. The time is now nearly at hand when, as we were told, the ships would start upon their voyage The date was first deferred until the middle of July; now we hear of the first week of August. We publish this morning a well-informed article which will go far to convince competent judges that in all likelihood the Baltic squadron will not leave home waters this year, if, indeed, it ever sails for the Far East at all. Many of the ships of which it is to be composed are yet unfinished, and there is the gravest reason to doubt if it is possible to finish them before the winter. Russia needed two years more to complete her naval preparations when she was surprised by the war, and she is unprovided with the equipment and appliances which are indispensable for the rapid construction of modern ships of war. The fact that the ships are described as 'launched' proves nothing. It is the habit of the Russians to launch them as 'shells' in such a state that it often takes two or even three years to make them ready for sea. It is even doubtful at this moment whether the *Imperator Alexander III.* and the *Borodino*, which were launched in August and September, 1901, are yet finished. Even if the ships could be got ready in time, the problem of coaling them on the voyage has to be faced. How formidable it is, is demonstrated by the coal consumption of the Japanese vessels which have recently sailed from England. It ranged from 5,700 tons in the case of the battle-ship *Asahi* to 3,400 tons in some of the armored cruisers. As Russia has herself proclaimed coal to be contraband of war, she has effectually precluded all nations who make any pretense of observing neutrality from allowing her to coal the Baltic fleet in their ports. She must, therefore, do all her coaling at sea; and few sailors, we imagine, will dissent from the view that to send out the ships on the assumption that they can be coaled in this way on such a voy-

age would be a mere tempting of Providence which could scarcely fail to bring its own punishment. It must be remembered, too, that, as the Cologne *Gazette* has pointed out, Vladivostok and its cruisers would be icebound before a fleet starting in the autumn could hope to reach Eastern waters, and that, with Vladivostok and Port Arthur both closed to them, the Baltic fleet would have no better course open to it than to retrace its course to Europe with all possible despatch."

All of which is in perfect accord with the views of the London *Mail, News, and Standard*, and in marked contrast with what is averred in the Paris *Figaro* and *Gaulois*. These French dailies repeat with emphasis the Russian claim that the Baltic squadron will soon be ready to sail, upholding the contention with particulars elicited from an anonymous but exalted official in St. Petersburg, who enjoys the confidence of an unnamed grand duke.

RUSSIA'S DECLINE AS A GREAT POWER.

THE potential defeat of a European Power by an Oriental Power is a contingency which upsets all our previous experience, and which may in the long run lead to grave and unforeseen consequences, we are informed by Edward Dicey, who thus writes in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London):

"Even if Russia should ultimately prove victorious, her prestige has already sustained a blow from which it will take long to recover. So far the small island kingdom has not only held her own against the vast empire of the North, but has defeated her enemy both by sea and by land. This result has completely upset all calculations made before the outbreak of the war. The vast majority of our public instructors were confident that Japan would never really venture to measure her puny strength against the might of Russia, and that if she did dare to do so she would meet with rapid and signal discomfiture. We are now for the most part forced to the conclusion that there is 'something rotten in the state' of Russia. It may be that her internal organization is paralyzed by corruption and incompetence; that beyond the sheer force of numbers she is not possessed of the qualities which command success in the battle-field; that her gigantic aggrandisement has been due to a mistaken belief in her manifest destiny, to her skill in intrigue, and to her vainglorious assertion of her own omnipotence. But whatever is the explanation of Russia's collapse, the fact remains that she has so far been worsted in a contest with an inferior Power, whom, up to the other day, she regarded with arrogant contempt. There is doubtless a good deal of exaggeration in the prevailing estimate of the day. But yet there is strong *prima facie* ground for the belief that Russia's strength for aggressive purposes is by no means so formidable as we had been led to imagine."

In a similar strain practically the whole British press, with the exception of a few organs like *The Saturday Review* (London), is harping upon the theme of Russia's effacement as a great Power. In a long article on "The War in the Far East and Russian Statesmanship," the London *Times* points out the recklessness of St. Petersburg diplomacy, spoiled by long success, as the occasion of the present disaster. "The might of Russia" is taken seriously, apparently, just now only in French dailies like the *Figaro*, *Temps*, and *Journal des Débats*. The tone of the radical and socialist papers like the *Action*, the *Petite République*, and the *Lanterne* implies gross contempt of the Muscovite colossus. In Germany the responsible papers are respectful, the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) maintaining, for instance, that Russia is one of the "greatest of the great Powers" still. But the Austrian press, formerly so deferential toward St. Petersburg, is apparently determined to write the epitaph of Russia. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) criticizes the Czar's Government, however, in a less contemptuous way. It predicts that "Russia will not lay aside the sword until she has conquered." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is far more outspoken. "The news of Russia's defeat will spread like wildfire all over Asia," it declares. "It will shatter the prestige of mighty Russia." In subsequent utterances the same daily tells us that the crash which

it foresees "is the outcome of a system of aristocratic, bureaucratic oligarchy," while, gloomiest of all prophets, the militarist *Reichswehr* (Vienna) thus imagines Nicholas II. raging impotently over the ruin of his empire:

"The Czar is filled with nervousness. Uneasiness and dismay possess him all hours of the day, and sleep will not come to him at night. The study of the Russian ruler resembles a central telegraph station. Despatches pour ceaselessly in, and they are opened and read. News from the front is not exactly hopeful, and it would seem to have happened more than once that the veins in the forehead of the Czar were swollen with rage. The messenger is not easily differentiated from his message, and whoever happens to be in the presence of his sovereign, be he diplomatist or lackey, has no easy time of it. Everything goes too slowly to suit the Czar."

"In Russia there still prevails, as of yore, the old Potemkin system of corruption here, corruption there, corruption everywhere. The Czar knows it. That makes him anxious. He flies into a passion. But to amend matters he has no power. The ruble that bears his effigy is mightier than himself."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ANTICLERICAL PLOTS AGAINST PREMIER COMBES.

PREMIER COMBES and his son have been exonerated by the investigating commission of the French parliament, so far as bribery in connection with the Carthusian monks is concerned. But this by no means ends the premier's embarrassments, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), antiministerial, which asserts that the "foes of clericalism" in the Chamber are really tired of M. Combes. "They want to be rid of him." A secret vote of the deputies, it adds, always results in a majority against the cabinet. Not only does the antiministerial *Figaro* (Paris) confirm these statements, but it adds that leaders of the various anticlerical parties recently held a meeting and formed a plan for the overthrow of the premier:

"It is said that a very eloquent Senator, who is at the same time a very eminent journalist, recently assembled some friends at his home. Among those who made themselves conspicuous were the editor of a journal of great influence in the southwest of France and a minister who, in the organization of colonial defense, has honorably distinguished himself from M. Pelletan. There were present other individuals of less importance. The circle thus composed examined the political situation and unanimously agreed that M. Combes had become impossible, and that if he would not retire his fall must be brought about, not by means of the scandalous affair now under discussion, but by means of some collateral issue.

"This first point decided, the very eloquent Senator present declared with his characteristic vigor that M. Combes's successor must necessarily be M. Brisson."

"It was essential not to reopen the era of ministerial crises. Hence, there must be a great leader to head the cabinet, and this great leader was M. Brisson. Through him the Combes policy would be continued firmly. No surrender to the Pope need be feared from M. Brisson. All could rest assured that he would resolutely invigorate republican policy in the direction of separation of church and state. The majority would be faithful to M. Brisson as it had been faithful to M. Combes."

The friends of the "eloquent Senator" agreed with him, and separated with the intention of working for the program thus outlined, proceeds the *Figaro*. Its assertions have occasioned some sensation, especially as Senator Clemenceau, who is editor of the anticlerical *Aurore* (Paris), was at once assumed to be the eloquent journalist referred to. But Senator Clemenceau says in the *Aurore*:

"The flattering epithets liberally bestowed by the *Figaro* upon this journalist-Senator prevented me from recognizing myself. But as my friends assure me I am the person pointed at, I brave ridicule to say, without reservation or qualification, that I have

taken part in no conference, no meeting, large or small, at my house or elsewhere, at which participated any men sufficiently ill-informed to believe in the fall of M. Combes or sufficiently foolish to waste their time in the construction of fantastic cabinets."

In reply to this, the *Figaro* insisted that its information was correct, altho Senator Clemenceau was not the person prominently referred to. The anticlerical organs in Paris have taken the alarm, and the *Action* renews its hints of "treason" while the antiministerial organs look for something important to come.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE YOUNG PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA.

LABOR leader Watson is still Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, for the efforts at a coalition of the Liberal and Conservative forces are proving abortive. This is a source of profound regret to the Melbourne *Age* and the Melbourne *Argus*, the great and influential organs of the old parties, but a source of rejoicing to the Sydney *Bulletin*, which refers to the opponents of Mr. Watson as "a stinking-fish crowd," and thus amplifies:

" Didn't their whole stinking-fish crowd advertise Australia as a country that wouldn't admit six English haters—who had been admitted all the time? Didn't they advertise Australia as an uncivilized country whose Government held off a drowning crew with pitchforks—said crew having been decently and comfortably provided for all the time? Didn't the same stinking-fish crowd advertise Australia as a debased land, which rushed a German into jail simply because he couldn't read Greek—the fact being that the 'German' was a half-breed Egyptian and a criminal, who was merely detained until he could be shipped back home? And when the [Brisbane] *Courier's* stinking-fish friends have spread their little advertisements over the earth, they stand back and point to the fact that there isn't any great rush by immigration to these parts, and they say that the Labor party ought to be ashamed of itself."

The fact that Prime Minister Watson opposed the federal constitution under which the Australian Commonwealth is organized on the ground that it is undemocratic is noted by *The Review of Reviews for Australasia* (Melbourne), which nevertheless speaks of him in these terms of praise:

"The man who occupies the highest position in Australia is but thirty-seven years of age, and is a compositor by trade. There is no age-limit in the British Empire at which men may become eligible for the most important political posts. In the United States the President must be over thirty-five years of age, and must have been born in the States. Nationalization will not suffice.

"Mr. Watson has attained his present position because he is a born leader of men, and has rare tact. He would be the first to



HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON.

Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.

admit that he does not owe his preeminent position either to his scholastic attainments or to his political experience. Yet he is a fine example of what ability to lead may do. He is not showy, but very thorough, and has a surprising grasp of detail. He is a personal friend of almost every member of his party, not being in any way harmed by his rapid rise to power. Mr. Watson was born in Valparaiso, where his parents were on a visit, but when he was a few months old they returned to New Zealand. There he received what education he could, and at a very early age began his apprenticeship as a compositor. He joined the Typographical Union before he left New Zealand, so, altho still young, he has had a long connection with labor associations. At the age of nineteen he came to Sydney as a journeyman, and joined the composing staff of *The Star*. His ability to lead soon discovered itself. . . .

"He stood for Young in 1894, rather a risky thing to do, as he was not much known in the constituency, having spent his time in Sydney. He was returned, however, and took a leading place among the labor members. In 1901 he was returned for Bland, and took his seat in the first federal Parliament. He was selected to lead the Labor party in the federal House, and has won golden opinions in that position. At first his youth caused much comment and apprehension, but that was soon dispelled. The young leader had to exercise great tact, and, above all, had to curb the extremists of his party so far as possible. Power came to him at once. He saw himself a third party between two opponents, and quickly grasped the significance of the situation. His level-headedness and common sense saved him from using the power he wielded unduly, and thereby losing it. He certainly squeezed the Government, but did it with tact and moderation. Still, there is no denying the fact that it was Mr. Watson rather than Sir Edmund Barton or Mr. Deakin [Prime Ministers of the day] who gave the final decision as to which measures should pass and which should not.

"Mr. Watson has read much, omnivorously, to use his own phrase, and is well informed on most subjects. He has never been to England, but admits that one of the few reasons why he would care to have wealth would be to enable him to travel. Altho no orator, the new Prime Minister is an effective speaker, being very clear and decisive."

RUSSIA ON DISLOYALTY AND PESSIMISM AT HOME.

REVERSES sustained by the Russian forces in the land operations throughout Manchuria have not yet been commented upon at any length in the leading newspapers of the Czar's empire. But indirectly they have received a good deal of attention in rather peculiar ways. Neither the Government nor the military and naval commanders have been criticized, but patriotic organs have attacked the nation itself, the educated elements especially, without reserve. Some of the indictments have provoked heated controversies. What is the matter with us Russians? ask the writers. Why are we so sullen, so pessimistic, so disheartened? Are we a degenerate race? Have we lost confidence in ourselves? Are we less courageous and determined and persistent than was France after the disasters of the war with Germany, or England during the Boer war, or the Northern States of America in the war for the Union and emancipation? Special importance is attached by the press to an article in the quasi-official organ of the ministry of foreign affairs, the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, which rebuked the "pessimism" now dominant in Russia. Here are some of the striking passages of this much-discussed article:

"Pessimism is Russia's deadly enemy. The spirit of distrust which causes us to see evil everywhere and at all times—this is the foe we should fight with the utmost effort. Does a reverse come to us? At once we hear on all sides that it is perfectly natural, and the reverse is even magnified and viewed as a presage of worse failures in the future. Does a success come to us? Instead of rejoicing in it, we begin to inquire how it happened. . . . Forgetting that the end, not the incident on the way, matters, we plunge into a despair as harmful as it is groundless. Such a people as ours has no right to doubt. For such a people dejection is not

merely weak-mindedness; it is crime. It is a criminal insult to love of country, to nationality."

The papers complain of a new type developed by culture, a type incapable of rising to emergencies, of defying obstacles and welcoming great duties and trials. This type of men may perform routine work faithfully and efficiently, but it is weak, timid, even cowardly, and a great many people are unfortunately no better than cowards in their attitude toward the war. Agreeing with these views, M. Menshikoff, a leading publicist, writes in the *Novoye Vremya*:

"A keen, mature writer has confessed to me that he is greatly troubled by the awful thought that the Russian race is fundamentally inferior, and that our troubles may be due to this mental weakness. I told him that I, too, was harrowed by this fear, but that I could not justify it to myself. No, we are a gifted and capable race—only we have not learned to distribute properly and employ our resources of intellect and spirit. . . . We are too careless, too apathetic. The great danger is our material and moral unpreparedness. We need more strictness, more truth, more freedom."

The *Novoye Vremya* editorially makes a sweeping attack on the St. Petersburg Stock Exchange. The decline of Russian securities "under the influence of bad news from the theater of war," it says, is evidence of lack of faith in Russia, of miserable pessimism, of a poor quality of patriotism. Men of affairs, financiers, and investors are level-headed and practical, and they should know that Russia can not and will not be beaten by the Japanese. They should act upon this knowledge and thereby overcome the adverse influences of the foreign money markets. What has the Russian bourse done to counteract the manifestations of foreign distrust? it asks. Nothing, it answers. Neither patience nor courage has been exhibited by it.

In addition to these complaints of timidity, pessimism, and weakness, the editor of the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* created a national sensation by charging the ancient capital of Russia, Moscow, with wholesale treason. Not only, he declared, were the bankers and merchants of Moscow indifferent to the war, but they were selfish, sordid, disloyal, and shameless enough to make heavy investments in Japanese bonds! They were thus giving aid to the enemy, betraying their country, and committing legal and moral treason. The editor asserted that ardent but disgruntled patriots had given him the information, but without the authority to use their names. This indictment was promptly resented by the Moscow press, especially by the *Viedomosti* of that city, and proof was demanded. In default of proof, the Government was urged to make a rigid investigation and punish the slanderers of the capital. Curiously enough, the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, the official organ already referred to and quoted from above, published a strong letter commanding "the eloquent protest" and hinting that it was not wholly baseless. This was deemed more startling than the original accusation. So far, no proof of the allegation has been furnished, and the controversy is still raging.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

POINTS OF VIEW.

EXCORIATION.—"Our vile yellow press brought on this war," declares London *Truth*, "and now it seems determined to drag us into it."

HOW RUSSIA STOOD BY FRANCE.—When war between France and Great Britain seemed imminent over Fashoda about six years ago, Count Muravieff, then Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, called on the French President, Felix Faure, and said: "If you fight, we fight too." The count said he had been instructed to say this by the Czar himself, who was determined to support his ally against England. "Try to gain time," said the count to the President, "as we could just now only be useful to you by making a diversion toward India." Such is the story now told for the first time by the Paris *Figaro*, and it has elicited comment throughout France. The pro-Russian daily of the French capital says it has verified the incident from government archives. It is confirmed by the *Liberte* (Paris), which asserts that it got hold of the story at the time, but suppressed it at the urgent request of the Foreign Office. All this has caused a slight stir in English papers, which do not impugn the authenticity of the revelation.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Ideals of the East."—Kakasu Okamura. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50 net.)

"Studies in Shakespeare."—J. Churton Collins. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2 net.)

"Mrs. Piper and the Society for Psychical Research." (Scott-Thaw Company, New York.)

"Present College Questions."—Charles W. Eliot. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1 net.)

"Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War on the South, 1861-1865."—George Edmonds. (Paper, \$0.50. A. R. Taylor & Co., Memphis.)

"Leonardo Da Vinci."—Edward McCurdy. (The Macmillan Company, \$1.75.)

"The English People."—Emile Boutmy. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Story of Anglo-Saxon Institutions."—Sidney C. Tapp. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Grammar School Arithmetic."—David Eugene Smith. (Ginn & Co., \$0.65 net.)

"A Medieval Princess."—Ruth Putnam. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Our Own and Other Worlds."—Joseph Hamilton. (Eaton & Mains, \$1.)

"The Trail of Lewis and Clark."—Olin D. Wheeler. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, two volumes.)

"A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, two volumes.)

"Jonathan Edwards's Sermons."—Edited by H. Norman Gardiner. (The Macmillan Co., \$0.25.)

"The Impending Crisis, or Prosperity Analyzed."—George Whichella. (The Neale Publishing Company, \$1.)

"From the Old Faith to the New."—George Lowe, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Gedichte."—George Sylvester Viereck, 517 W. 124th St., New York City.

PERSONALS.

William Randolph Hearst.—An interesting description of William R. Hearst has appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, from a member of the staff of the *Chicago American*. The writer, Charles E. Russell, opens his account in the following manner:

About two o'clock of the hottest night of the famous hot summer of 1896, when all New York sweltered and the breathless air dripped with a rank humidity, a young man ran at fierce speed down the middle of Park Row. The panting wayfarers about the bridge entrance and the tired newspaper men homeward bound looked at the running figure with manifest discomposure; his hot haste and hard work seemed to raise the temperature. He was a good-looking young man, well-dressed, and, except for his exertions in such an atmosphere, apparently sane. He carried a straw hat in one hand and an open newspaper in the other, and, wholly oblivious of disparaging comment, he held his way to *The Tribune* building, up the steps of which he bounded three at a time, and disappeared.

I had never seen him before, but I knew from certain descriptions that this was W. R. Hearst, the new proprietor of the *New York Journal*. The next day Park Row buzzed with the cause of hisfeat of unseasonable athletics. It was so simple that it made men laugh and stare; yet nothing could have been more characteristic. Reading his paper on his

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way home from the office he had found something he did not like. With him there had been no time to waste in waiting for street-cars and cabs. From almost Chatham Square he had run to his office to have the error corrected in the next edition.

The incident had the true character color in more than one way. It was typical of the man's utter absorption in the work in hand, in which he was conscious of neither labor nor physical discomfort, typical of the indomitable resolution that is not balked by obstacles, because it does not stop to weigh them, and mostly typical of the tireless energy that, with very unusual gifts and capacity, have put Mr. Hearst in a position of unique and brilliant journalistic success.

Whether we like or dislike the success or whatever we may think of the means by which it has been achieved, as a fact it has passed beyond dispute. To be, at the age of forty-one years, the proprietor of eight prosperous daily newspapers, reaching in a chain from Boston by New York, Chicago, and San Francisco to Los Angeles, to have created these properties, sometimes from nothing, sometimes from the most unpromising materials, to address every day millions of attentive readers scattered over practically every State in the Union, may fairly be looked upon as a commercial and intellectual achievement without a parallel.

The writer gives this pen picture of Congressman Hearst :

If you were to go into his workroom in *The Journal* office any afternoon when he is not in Congress, you would see him bent over his desk intent on a bundle of proofs or a bunch of reports, and at the first glance he would seem to you too young and too inexperienced to have been the creator of enormous properties and the potential champion of new ideas. But presently, if your experience were like that of most other visitors, you would begin to have an odd sense of duality as you looked at him, an odd sense of observing two men in one, such a sense as you have when you study a composite photograph, for instance. The quiet manner, frank and genial glance, and mildly abstracted air are of one man; back of these, and apparently of no kin with them, you begin to notice the long, powerful jaw; the firm mouth, with lines that show how habitually it is clenched; the steady, cool blue eyes; the resolute expression, with its curious indications of old combats; the extraordinary distance from the point of the chin to the crown of the head, and the head itself well developed in the regions of reflection and firmness. All these are of the other man, whose essential characteristic is obviously power.

Mr. Russell goes on to give some incidents showing the strong development of the sympathetic and sentimental side of Mr. Hearst's career. He writes:

I once saw this even-poised, self-contained man thrash a Naples cabman for beating a horse, and once, with a dangerous glitter in his eyes, face down a crowd of Apulian peasants that he thought were maltreating an unfortunate man. Often I have seen him stop in the street and turn to watch out of sight a limping horse, a stray dog, or a man in trouble. These were the surface indications of a trait that will be clearly appreciable from a more conspicuous illustration. . . .

Men that had been with him in San Francisco were reminded then of the night he came into *The Examiner* office and heard of a man that had been seen on a half-submerged rock in the bay, with the tide rising and certain to overwhelm him. In the office they were wondering how he got there.

"What difference does it make how he got there?" Mr. Hearst cut in. "Get him off first and find out afterward. Charter tugs, call for volunteers, and save his life—that's the main thing." They went out with the tugs (it was a wild night), and rescued the man just before the seas rose over the rock. The waves

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had whipped the clothes from his back. He was a poor fisherman whose boat had been lost in the storm.

An anonymous writer in *The Independent* tells the following story as illustrating Mr. Hearst's belief that "money will buy the fruit of any man's work":

Some time ago a young writer applied to him for employment on his New York newspaper, and was engaged to fill a position which would become vacant at the end of a week, but in the interval the fact came to the attention of a university professor who had always taken an interest in his advancement.

"I am sorry," said the good man, "that you should have chosen that particular school of journalism for your professional start." And he proceeded to descant upon the responsibility a journalist owed to society, the influence of one educated youth's example upon others of his class, the tone a writer inevitably took from the character of the journals he worked for, etc. "And your untaught sense of self-respect, my young friend," he concluded, "will be worth more to you, when you reach my time of life, than all the salaries an unprincipled employer can pour into your purse."

So impressed was the neophyte with this lecture in morals that he called upon Mr. Hearst the next morning and announced that he had changed his mind about accepting the proffered position. The editor scanned his face shrewdly, and then inquired the reason. After much hesitancy the young man told him the whole story, and started to leave.

"Ah!" said Mr. Hearst. "Be seated a moment, please." And, turning to his secretary, he added: "Write a letter at once to Professor X. Y., present my compliments, and say that I should be pleased to receive from him a signed article of five hundred words—subject and treatment to be of his own choosing—for the editorial page of next Sunday's paper. Inclose check for \$250."

"Now," he remarked, with a cynical smile, as he bade his caller good-by, "you can see for yourself what comes of that."

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

July 4.—General Sakharoff reports a Japanese retreat from the Kai-Ping region, and the concentration of four divisions near Sui-Yen; Liao-Yang is still threatened by the Japanese. The submarine boat *Protector*, bought at Newport News by Russian agents, reaches Cronstadt, England sends a gunboat to New-Chwang to protect British interests there.

July 5.—The road to Liao-Yang is said to be open to the Japanese advance, but the latter is delayed by floods. The Japanese army besieging Port Arthur is reported to have advanced within a mile of the Russian forces, placing heavy guns on every hill. General Sakharoff, under date of July 4, tells of extensive fighting southeast of Liao-Yang and in the vicinity of Motien Pass, both ending in the retirement of the Russians; the aggregate Russian losses are stated as 400 killed and wounded.

July 6.—Four Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers attempt to force an entrance to Port Arthur, but are discovered; two destroyers are sunk by the shore batteries. Field-Marshal Oyama, Japan's commander-in-chief, with Generals Kodama and Fukushima, leaves Tokyo for the front.

July 7.—The Japanese advance to within five miles of Kai-Ping, compelling the Russians to fall back; one Japanese detachment is near Mukden. The Japanese gunboat *Kaimon* was blown up by a mine off Talienvan on July 5; her commander, two officers, and nineteen men are missing. The Japanese under General Nodzu are said to have drawn a cordon north of Port Arthur, occupying all the hills within a radius of seven miles. Reports from Vladivostok show that the Russian squadron, in repulsing the attack of the Japanese torpedo-boat flotilla, under Admiral Kamimura on July 3, sank two of the enemy's torpedo-boats.

July 8.—Reports of the Russian generals show that an immense Japanese army is advancing rapidly along an extended front, threatening Kai-Chow and Liao-Yang; the Russian advance posts are retiring everywhere before overwhelming numbers.

July 9.—The Japanese under General Oku capture Kai-Chow. A heavy force of Japanese attack the Russians near Fenshui Pass, the latter retreating after losing 300 men.

July 10.—Refugees from Port Arthur say that fight-

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ing east of the town is continuous; the Japanese capture another fort east of the town, and place a battery on the summit of Taku-Shan Mountain. General Sakharoff sends a report on the capture of Kai-Chow by General Oku; he says the Russians retired in good order, and that their losses were about 150 killed and wounded.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 5.—The Czar, in appointing Prince Obolensky as governor of Finland, issues a rescript stating that the province must resign itself to Russian domination.

The armistice granted by the British at Gyangtse expires without any word being received from the Tibetans.

July 6.—A British force captures the Tibetan fort at Gyangtse.

July 7.—American inquiries as to the British plans in Tibet show that the British Government is disposed to withdraw its punitive expedition if the Tibetans will make certain concessions.

July 8.—Haiti declines to negotiate a trade treaty with Germany.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

July 5.—The Populist national convention nominates Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President, and Thomas H. Tribbles, of Nebraska, for Vice-President.

July 6.—The Democratic national convention opens at St. Louis. John Sharp Williams, as temporary chairman, evokes the only enthusiasm of the day by a reference to Mr. Cleveland.

The fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party is celebrated at Jackson, Mich.

Charles B. Corrigan, of New York, is nominated for President by the Socialist Labor party at St. Louis.

July 8.—The Democratic convention adopts a platform, in which there is no mention of the money standard.

July 9.—Chief Judge Parker is nominated for President by the Democratic convention in St. Louis. A turmoil is caused by a message Judge Parker sent to the convention to the effect that he is for the gold standard, and that, if his views do not meet the endorsement of the convention, he asks the withdrawal of his name.

July 10.—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, is nominated for Vice-President by the Democrats.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 4.—The agitation for the sane celebration of the Fourth of July seems to have met with some success; as a result of celebrations throughout the country 52 persons are killed and 3,049 injured.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne is observed at Concord, Mass.

CHESS.

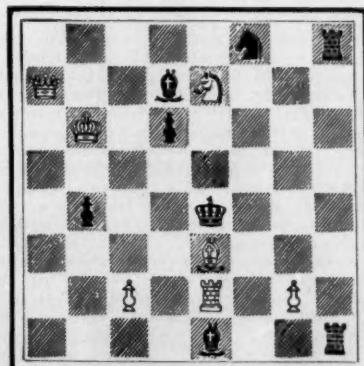
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 952.

From *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond*.

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2 P i R i P i; 4 b2r.

White mates in two moves.

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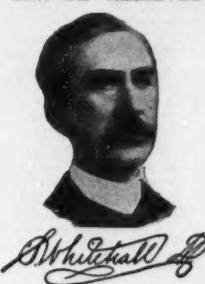
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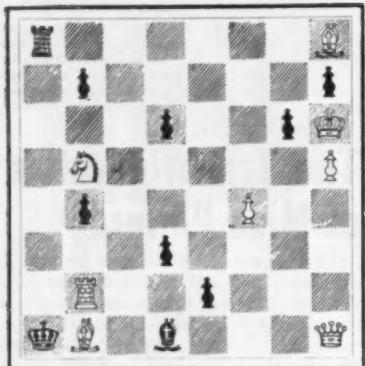
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No. 946.

Principal variation:

Kt—Kt 6	Q—Q Kt 4 ch	P—Q 4, mate
K x R	2. K x Q	3. —————

No. 947.

Principal variation:

B—Q 4	Q—B 8	Q—K B 8	Q—Kt 4, mate
K x B	2. K—K 5	3. K—Q 5	4. —————
.....	B—Kt 2, mate
3. P—Q 5	4. —————		

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Wallalla, S. C.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; R. H. Ramsey, Philadelphia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

944: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. F. Court, New York City; J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.; Z. G., Detroit; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; T. E. N. Eaton, Oceanside, Cal.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; J. M. Wantz, Manchester, O.; D. W. T., Cheyenne, O. T.

944, 945: Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

944, 945, 947: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.

945: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

Comments (944): "Fine setting of twentieth century theme"—M. M.; "Sweeps the field"—J. G. L.; "Ranks high and entitled to special consideration among prize-winners"—J. F. C.; "A beautiful situation, looks as if it might have occurred in actual play"—J. B. B.

945: "Beautiful"—M. M.; "Fine study"—J. G. L.; "The confined B. makes it apparent that the Kt must move; otherwise very good"—W. R.

946: "Splendid"—M. M.; "Admirable"—J. G. L.; "Very good, indeed"—W. R.; "Very fine"—R. H. R.

947: "An extremely neat 4-er"—M. M.; "Capital"—J. G. L.; "Not difficult, but perfect. The master-hand is at all times manifest in this set"—W. R.

No. 941 as corrected: B instead of P on K R 7, is solved by Kt—R 5, and as one solver writes, "Surely with all the trouble we had over it."

In addition to those reported, L. W. Anderson, Rocky Mount, Va., Z. G., and Dr. J. H. S., got 942; M. Almy, Chicgo, 940; Dr. H. Hayes, Hilo, Hawaii, 932, 933, 934.

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2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16 R—Q sq	R—Kt 5
3 B—Kt 5	P—B 4	17 B—R 3(e)	R—K 5 ch
4 P—Q 4 (a) P x K P	Kt x Kt	18 K—B sq	B—Q 2
5 Kt x P	P—B 3	19 P—K B 3	B—Kt 4 ch
6 P x Kt	P—B 3	20 K—H 2	R—K 7 ch
7 Kt—B 3(b) P x B	P—Q 4 (c)	21 K—Kt 3	B—K R 3
8 Kt x K P	P—Q 4 (d)	22 P—B 3	Castles
9 P—P e. Kt—B 3	P—Q 4	23 K—R 3	B—Q a ch
10 B—Kt 5	Q—R 4 ch	24 P—Kt 4	R—B sq
11 B—Q 2	P—Kt 5 (d)	25 Q—R—K B sq	B—B 5
12 Q—K 2	Q—K 2	26 R—K sq	R—K B 7
13 Kt x Kt ch P x Kt	P x Q	27 Q—R B sq	R—B 7
14 Q x Q ch P x Q		Resigns.	

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) An indifferent continuation against this form of the Ruy Lopez.

(b) In a game with Marco at Monte Carlo, the latter Castled and defeated me, as the sacrifice was a novelty at that time.

(c) It is absolutely necessary to obtain freedom for Black's pieces and this sacrifice of a Pawn is a good investment.

(d) Barry had previously given this line a thorough examination, but failed to take the full strength of this move into account.

(e) Many of the bystanders here thought that White could win by P—Q 7 ch, but this is not so; for instance, 17., B x P; 18 B x B, R—K 5 ch; 19 K—B sq; B—Kt 4 ch, saving the piece. Henceforth it's plain sailing for Black.

SCHECHTER, MARSHALL.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 Q—Kt 4 ch	K—B sq
2 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	21 Q—R 5(b) B x P ch (c)	
3 P—Q 4	P x P	22 K x B (d) Q—Kt 3 ch	
4 Kt—K B 3	B—B 4	23 K—K 2	Q—R 3 ch
5 Castles	P—Q 3	24 K—B 2	Q—Kt 3 ch
6 P—B 3	P x P	25 K—K 2	Q—R—Q sq
7 Kt x P	Castles	26 Q x P ch	K—K sq
8 B—K Kt 5 B—K 3	P—B 3	27 Kt—Kt 7 ch	K—K 2
9 Q—Kt 3	B x B	28 Kt—B 5 ch	K—Q 2
10 Q x B	P—K R 3	29 Q—R 3	Q—R 3 ch
11 B—R 4	Q—Kt—Q 2	30 K—B 2	R—Q 7 ch
12 P—Q Kt 4 B—K 3	P—B 3	31 K—Kt sq	Q—K 3
13 P—K 5 (a) P x P	P—B 3	32 Q—Kt 4	B—B sq
14 Q—R—Q sq Q—K 2	P—R 4	33 P—K R 4	R (Q 7)—Q 5
15 R x Kt	Q x R	34 Q—K 2	R—K B 5 (e)
16 B x Kt	P x B	35 Q x R	P x R
17 Kt—Q 5	Q—K 3	36 Q—Kt 4	R—Q 4
18 Kt—K 4	K R—Q sq	37 Kt—K 7 ch	K—Q sq
19 Kt—B 5	R x Kt	38 Resigns (f)	

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Evidently bent on winning at all hazards, White throws caution to the winds and makes ready for a battle royal. Inasmuch as he misses a Draw later, his position-judgment at this juncture would seem to have been correct.

(b) Q—R 5 was the proper move here, permitting White to take Bishop with Rook, in case the latter chose to continue as in the text. A difficult and complicated game would have ensued, wherein White would doubtless have obtained a Draw.

(c) An effective rejoinder, making room for retreat of the Queen from her insecure post.

(d) If 22 K—R sq, Black replies with B—R 5!; 23 Q x B, P x Kt! If 23 Kt x B; Q x Q utterly neutralizes the attack. Of course White can not play R x B on his 2nd move, for then Black continues with R—Q 8 ch, followed by Q—Kt 3 ch.

(e) The last straw that breaks the camel's back.

(f) After 38 Q x Q, P x Q. White regains the exchange, but sure defeat, through minority of Pawns, stares him in the face.

MARSHALL, LAWRENCE.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	21 P x R	Q x P
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 4	22 Castles	Q Kt—K 6
3 P x K P	P—Q 5	23 Q—R B P—Q 6 (c)	
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	sq	
5 B—B 4	K Kt—K 2	24 K R—Q sq Q—Q 5	
6 P—K R 3	Kt—Kt 3	25 Q—Kt 3 ch K—R sq	
7 B—R 2	B—B 4	26 R x P	Kt x R
8 P—R 3	P—B 3 (a)	27 Q x Kt	Q—B 3
9 P x P	Q x P	28 Q—Q B 3 Q—K 3	
10 B x P	B—K 2	29 Q—B 4	Q—Kt 3
11 Q—Kt 2	Castles	30 P—Kt 4	Q—Q sq
12 P—Kt 4 B—K 3		31 Q—K 6	R—K sq
13 B—Kt 3	Q—B 2	32 Q—O 6	Q—Kt 4
14 Q—B 2	Q—R B sq	33 P—B 4	Q—Kt 4
15 B—Kt 2	B—B 3	34 P—B 5	Kt—B sq
16 Kt—K 4	Q R—Q sq (b)	35 R—B 5	Q—R 5
17 Kt—Kt 5 K—K 2		36 Q—Q 3	Kt—Q 2
18 Kt x B ch Q x Kt		37 R—B 7	Kt—B 3
19 Kt x B Q x Kt		38 P—Kt 5	Kt—K 5
20 B—Q 5 R x B		39 Q—Q 4	Resigns

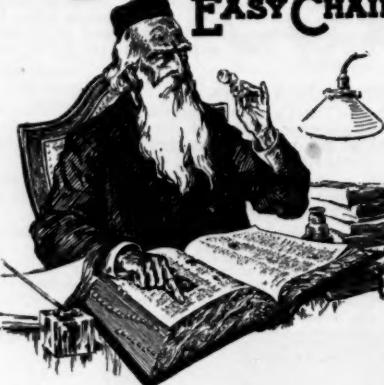
Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Playing strictly to win, he decides to get along with two Pawns minus—rather a hazardous undertaking.

(b) This entails the loss of the exchange and likewise much good attacking material.

(c) Ingenious, but unavailing, and the rest is merely a struggle against fate.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. A. D." Jersey City Heights, N. J.—"What is the meaning of 'Lloyd' as used in the names of steamship companies, as the Nord-Deutsche Lloyd, Oesterreicher Lloyd; and what is the origin of the word?"

"Lloyd's" is an association of English underwriters of marine insurance which originally met at Lloyd's Coffee House in London, from which it took its name. From the association of underwriters, the name has been adopted on the continent of Europe to designate a steamship company.

"H. C." New Brunswick, N. J.—"Will you kindly compare 'millenary' and 'millinery'?"

"Millenary" is the space of a thousand years; a millenarian; "millinery" is the occupation or establishment of a milliner, or the articles she makes or sells. Formerly a milliner was a man, now usually a woman employed in trimming or selling bonnets, women's hats, etc. In England the word "milliner" is used to designate one who furnishes complete costumes for women.

"W. M. B." St. Louis, Mo.—"Kindly inform me which is correct, 'any one else's' or 'any one's else'."

Either; but "any one else's" is better usage to-day.

"L. S. R." New York.—"Kindly state if the tomato and the cucumber are classed as fruits or vegetables."

Botanically the tomato is the fruit of the plant; but as a commodity it is a vegetable. The cucumber is the pepo, or hard-rindied berry, of the cucumber-plant, cultivated as a vegetable since the days of Moses. Compare Numbers xi. 5.

"B. P." Chicago, Ill.—(1) Kindly state whether or not there is such a word in the English language as "alright" written as one word; if so; which is the preferable form, "alright" or "all right"? (2) What is the popular tendency to-day in regard to spelling such words as "catalogue" and "programme"? (3) Is it a fact that in our own time the word "phrensy" is spelled "phrensy"?

(1) There is such a word as "alright" in the English language, but it is obsolete. Under the Plantagenets this form, analogous to "already" and "altogether," found favor. Other variants were "alriht" and "alrhites." Modern usage prefers to write the term as two words, "all right." (2) At the present time there is a tendency among the people to favor the simplified spellings of words. This tendency is seen in words that offer the least resistance; thus "program" and "catalog" are more commonly seen than "programme" and "catalogue." The tendency can not be better shown than by the example you yourself cite in your third question. (3) The form "phrensy" is in use in England to-day. Windham, Scott and Ruskin favored "phrensy," while Swift, Coleridge and Macaulay adopted "frenzy," and this is the form in use throughout the United States and, also very widely in England.

"H. S. V." Elizabeth, N. J.—"Please inform me whether a paradox is a figure of speech or not."

As a figure "paradox" is used in rhetoric to teach a truth or produce an impression by an unexpected, epigrammatic, or surprising turn of expression; it may be either written or spoken.

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